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JAPAN'S ADVICE TO CHINA.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

FRIENDLY SYMPATHY—AND APPREHENSION.

The following is the text of the speech delivered in the Diet on January 21 by Baron
Shidehara, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, dealing particularly with Sino-Japanese
relations and the question of extra-territoriality:—

In China, endless scenes of internal commotion and strife have
in the past from year to year presented themselves. They have not
only caused untold misery and hardships to the Chinese people
themselves, but have also exercised a most harmful influence upon our
political and economic relations with China.

Nothing was more gratifying to us than to witness the measure
of success which the Nationalist Government, through tremendous
efforts, were able to attain in 1928 in the great enterprise of effecting
national unification. Having regard, however, to the historical and
geographical background of China and other conditions surrounding
her, we are not blind to the many difficulties with which any attempt
at the establishment of peace and unity in all parts of that vast
country will necessarily have to grapple.

Sympathy—and Apprehension.

As a matter of fact, the political situation in China began once more
to show signs of unrest in the spring of 1929. Recent indications
are more reassuring but the future alone can tell if the crisis has been
averted once for all. We in Japan have only to look forward with
sympathy and patience to the achievement of their task by those
who have been devoting their attention and energy to compose
China's existing difficulties. We cannot, however, dismiss from our
mind an apprehension—borne out by various instances in history—that in any country faced with similar
troubles, the temptation may grow strong for men in power to
resort to an adventurous foreign policy with a view to diverting
attention to external affairs.

It would be needless to point out that in our modern world a policy
repugnant to all sense of reason and moderation can scarcely tend
to enhance the prestige of a nation, or to serve the purpose for
which it is intended. I sincerely trust that the responsible states-
men of China will avoid all such temptations, and will proceed to
work out their country's destiny by steady and measured steps.

Two Views of Future Sino-Japanese Relations.

The future of Sino-Japanese relations is variously viewed in this
country. There are pessimists who maintain that however fair and
liberal a course Japan may steer, China will never meet us halfway,
but will be swayed by considerations of domestic politics, and
assume towards us an attitude more wanton than ever, which would
only be calculated to aggravate the situation. Others entertain a more

optimistic view. They hold that all the suspicion and mistrust which
the Chinese people have hitherto harboured towards Japan rest on
no substantial grounds, and that with a better understanding of
China's part of our real motives there must come a better relation-
ship between us two peoples. They further anticipate that stabilisation
of the internal political status of the Chinese Government will be
followed by a reorientation of Chinese foreign policies upon more
moderate and normal lines.

Need for Mutual Accord.

I am not here to pass judgment either way upon these conflicting
views. In any case, whatever response we may receive at the hand
of the Chinese, we are determined to exert our best efforts to regulate
our relations with China on a basis which we believe to be just and
fair. Our peculiarly close relations with China and, more especially,
the complexity and variety of their ramifications, are naturally
bound to give rise to questions from time to time calling for diplomatic
treatment and tending to excite the feelings either of the Japanese or the Chinese people.
If, however, one takes a broader view of the future well-being of both Japan and China, one will be
satisfied that there is no other course open to the two nations
than to pursue a path of mutual accord and co-operation in all their
relations, political and economic. Their real and lasting interests—
which in no way conflict, but have much in common with each other—
ought to be sufficient assurance of their growing rapprochement. If
the Chinese people awaken to these facts and show themselves responsive
to the policy so outlined, nothing will more conduce to the
mutual welfare of both nations. Should they, on the contrary, fail
to understand us and seek trouble with us, we can at least rest assured
of our strong position in the public opinion of the world.

Treaty Revision.

With regard to the question of the so-called "Unequal" treaties,
the course which we propose to follow may be inferred from what I
have tried to describe as the guiding spirit of our policy towards
China. For a long time, it is true, peace and order have not been
established in China, and the authority of the Central Government
has been questioned. In the provinces the lives and property of
foreigners resident in China have been menaced, and the assurances
contained in the international treaties have repeatedly been
disregarded. These facts have no doubt weakened the case of China
in her demand for the abolition of

what her people regard as "unequal" treaties, for it is obviously
the duty of every government to look to the safety of its nationals
residing abroad, and to protect the important economic interests of its
own country. On the other hand, placing ourselves in the position of
the Chinese people, we can well appreciate the sense of injury with
which they regard the continued existence of these treaties hampering
their national life, nor can the recent emancipation of other Asiatic
nations from the limitations of similar treaties have failed to add to
the poignancy of their feeling.

Japan's Sympathy With China.

In the face of such deep discontent ranking in the heart of a
nation, it is not part of a constructive policy for us to remain indifferent
and to do nothing to alleviate the grievance. If only out of sympathy
for a neighbouring nation labouring under onerous limitations upon its
sovereignty as we have ourselves experienced at one time, it is but natural that we
should make up our mind to help China by all the means at our disposal
for an early removal of these restrictions. While we are thus
quite willing to offer assistance to China in order that she may be
placed on an equal treaty footing with all foreign Powers, we owe it
to ourselves to seek adequate assurances for the safety of our nationals
residing in China, and for the protection of the important economic
interests which Japan possesses in relation to that country.

A Friendly Spirit of Co-Operation.

It ought not to be difficult for the Chinese people to realize what
we have in mind if they only recall the whole-hearted co-operation
which the Japanese representatives extended to the Chinese throughout
the whole course of the Peking
Tariff Conference, and of the sit-
tings of the Commission of Extra-
territoriality in 1925 and 1926. The
attitude which was then taken by
Japan is the attitude which she is
now taking in the handling of the
question of "unequal" treaties.
In that spirit we gladly accepted, as early as 1920, the Chinese pro-
posals to open negotiations for the
revision of the Sino-Japanese Com-
mercial Treaty. These negotia-
tions have subsequently been dropped
on account of political upheavals
in China. In April of last year
the two Governments entered into
an engagement for the opening
of fresh negotiations. Through
various unforeseen circumstances,
formal conversations have not yet
been initiated. In particular, the
death of Mr. Sahuri, who as
Japanese Minister had been loyally
and conscientiously executing the
(Continued on Page 3.)

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- 2.—Fried Sole, French Potatoes
- 3.—Cauliflower au Gratin
- 4.—Grilled Lamb Chop and Saratoga Chips
- 5.—Roast Turkey and Ham
- 6.—Curried Egg
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—French Beans
- 10.—Apple and Raisin Tart
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea
- 13.—Coffee

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day, (January 23.)

Girl Guides, annual general meet-
ing, Helena May Institute, 11 a.m.
Ellis Kadoorie Indian School,
Prize giving, 11 a.m.
Yeung Chung Girls' College,
Graduation Exercises, K'o Shing
Theatre, 2.30 p.m.
Launching of s.s. Tsinan, Taikoo
Docks, 4.15 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting.
Lammert's Auctions: Stamps
Valuable Collection, 5.15 p.m.
Helena May Institute: "Musical
Interludes," 5.30 p.m.
Entertainment by Pupils of Vic-
toria Home: St. Andrew's Church
Hall, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In Old
Arizona."
World Theatre: "Sin Sister"
and "Kiang Nam Girl" (Chinese
picture).
Star Theatre: "A Single Man"
(matinees only).
Majestic Theatre: "The City
Gone Wild."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 6 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
Repulse Bay Hotel and Hong Kong
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 5 a.m. and 5.10
p.m.; Low, 10.07 a.m.

European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Negapatam (Lyons
Maru). Outward: European via
Victoria, B.C., and via Siberia
(Ixion), 10.30 a.m.

Friday, (January 24.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Ellis Kadoorie School, prize
giving, 10.30 a.m.
Opening of Ying Wa College,
Mongkok by H.E., 11 a.m.
Lammert's Auction: Office
and household furniture, 2.30 p.m.
Fairlea School, Speech Day, in
St. Stephen's College Great Hall,
3 p.m.
Polo: Finals of American Tour-
nament, 4.45 p.m.
Opening of Kowloon Branch
Helena May Institute, 8 Amai
Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon, 6
p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In Old
Arizona."
World Theatre: "Sin Sister"
and "Kiang Nam Girl" (Chinese
picture).
Star Theatre: "A Single Man"
(matinees only).
Majestic Theatre: "The City
Gone Wild."

Burns Dinner, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Penin-
sula Hotel, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 5.31 a.m. and 5.55
p.m.; Low, 12.28 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Saturday, (January 25.)

Government Vernacular Middle
School, Yaumati, Prize giving, 11
a.m.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club:
Hounds Meet Hunter's Arms, 3.30
p.m.
Hockey: Hong Kong Ladies'
Hockey Club v. Recreation.
Annual Concert and Dance, Eliot
Hall, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In Old
Arizona."
World Theatre: "Sin Sister"
and "Kiang Nam Girl" (Chinese
picture).
Star Theatre: "A Single Man"
(matinees only).
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 6 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Hakozaki
Maru), 9.30 a.m.

RACING AND SPORTS NEWS.

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THE "TOTE" IN ENGLAND.

SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY'S
SPEECH AT THE GIM-
CRACK DINNER.

Sir A. Bailey, who, as the result of his horse Roral winning the Gimcrack Stakes at the York August Meeting, should have been the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Ancient Fraternity of York Gimeraks at York last month, was unable to be present owing to his departure for South Africa. There was, therefore, no reply to the toast of the winner, and the principal speech was delivered by Sir Clement Hindley, chairman of the Racecourse Betting Control Board, who responded to the toast to that organization. The Hon. Reginald Parker presided.

Sir Clement Hindley said that the strength of the Betting Control Board lay in co-operation. It had representatives of Government Departments, the Jockey Club, the National Hunt Committee, the Racecourse Association, and Tattersall's Committee. There could be no stronger combination for the development of an instrument which they all believed would build up and maintain the greatest of our national sports.

Betting Control.

The powers given to the board were wide, but its real influence for good was entirely dependent on co-operative effort. It had received much advice which was welcomed, advice which had been helpful, as well as criticism which, at any rate, had kept the board's work before the public and indirectly furthered the cause of the totalisator. The confidence in the totalisator felt by members of the board at the start had been strengthened by their work during the year. A year ago they possessed no accurate plans of any racecourses, no expert staff, and no financial resources, except those given by the Act. The whole problem had to be studied *ab initio*, surveys had to be made of racecourses, inspections and negotiations undertaken on each course, and

statistics collected to enable them to assess the size of the accommodation to be provided. No one had any idea how a British racegoing crowd would react to the new form of betting. There was no code of rules applicable to totalisator working under British racing and betting conditions. There was no precedent for the terms of agreement with racecourse owners to govern the position of the board as lessees and the statutory authority for totalisator betting. Finally, they had no organization and only a handful of staff with any practical knowledge of totalisator operation.

An Experimental Period.

With these complexities the problem faced was a formidable one, and he would like to emphasize that the board had studiously avoided any attempt to interfere with established racing and betting conditions for the purposes of the totalisator. They had, in fact, set before them the maxim, "The Tote is made for racing, not racing for the Tote." He made no claim that entirely satisfactory service had been provided. There had been imperfections and inconveniences, delays and disappointments, for which the board were not wholly responsible. It had been largely an experimental period, in which both the staff and the racing public had gained experience. But since last July they had provided means of totalisator betting on 23 racecourses, and in five months, some 435,000 racegoers had been given the opportunity of the new form of betting. They had registered bets amounting to well over half a million pounds, while they numbered less than a tenth of the normal racing attendance in a full year.

For 1930 the board had a large programme, and arrangements were in train which would enable them to provide totalisators on a gradually increasing number of courses throughout the season. They intended to spread the opportunities of totalisator betting to as large a number of racecourses as possible in the time, and they had every hope of obtaining a diversion of a considerable portion of the off-the-course betting to the racecourse totalisators.

Increased Attendances.

Apart from the fact that the board had proved that the racing public would bet with the totalisator, that it was welcomed by all classes on the racecourse and in all parts of the country, racing had other substantial benefits to record. There had been increased attendances of from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. at all racecourses where the totalisator had functioned, and new interest in racing had been created. This new interest had spread to other racecourses, and there was hardly a racecourse company to-day that had not already benefited by increased attendances, while it was an open secret that some of them had turned insolvent into solvency. More money had been spent during the past year on buildings and improvements of racecourses than in probably a decade before. This money had been mainly spent by the board, and in due course would be paid for gradually through investments on the tote by those who enjoyed the benefits, but in the meantime the stimulus to improvement had been provided, and there was now not a single racecourse where new schemes of improvement and extension were not being devised.

NO WHIPS FOR JOCKEYS.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE
STANDARD OF RINDING.

Before the opening of the racing season the Siam Racing Association decided to make an experiment during the first meeting, which was held at the Sports Club last month. This was to abolish whips. The result was regarded as highly satisfactory, and the stewards considered that it ought to be continued for another meeting.

It has been decided to do so, but after that it is expected that the jockeys will be given their whips again. The idea is to try to improve the standard of riding. Many of the jockeys use their whips indiscriminately, and there is no question that races have been regularly lost in consequence of wrong whipping.

It is hoped that from the experience of riding during two meetings without whips, and being trained to make use of the hands and knees, an improved standard will be attained by the jockeys. But many of us have our doubts.

STOCK EXCHANGE POINT-TO-POINT.

It has been decided to form a Stock Exchange Point-to-Point Club, with the Hon. Gilbert Johnstone as president.

The course selected for the first meeting on March 22 is over a fine bit of grass at Whitchurch in the Whaddon country, near Aylesbury. Members elected before January 1 will be entitled to enter for ride horses at this meeting.

PROMISING DERBY GRIFFINS.

AFRICAN EVE PERFORMS BEST GALLOP TO DATE.

GAY CABELLERO, THE TIGER, AND WINDSOR STAG
MAKE GOOD TIMES.

GRENADIER MOST PROMISING "SUB."

[By "MORNING DEW."]

African Eve, the Derby representative of the "Eve" stable, of whom great things are expected in the forthcoming race meeting, did a wonderful gallop yesterday morning. The animal is a big and impressive-looking black, with a huge stride, and it had been known all along that he will be serious contender for honours in due course. Until yesterday morning, however, when the animal was stretched, it was not known that he was capable of such great speed when called upon.

His gallop yesterday will not be forgotten in a hurry, and on the strength of this performance alone African Eve might find a number of followers when the big meeting comes round. His quarters were very even, and the pony did not finish at all badly.

Gay Cabellero put his best foot forward when he was tried out yesterday. He did a mile in 2.11.4, and could have done much better had he not been held.

The Tiger, with Mr. Harriman in the saddle, did a mile in 2.17.2, and could have reduced that by many seconds if Mr. Harriman had in the least pushed the animal, which was running convincingly. There are many who consider The Tiger a possible for the Derby, and on the strength of this animal's gallops so far, they are not far out.

Windsor Stag also did a good gallop, as his time below will show. The point which many people fail to realise in trying to pick possible Derby winners this year is the fact that there are many ponies now in training which are of the best quality, and this year more than the average number of good ponies have been imported, and further that every stable possesses a likely animal.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong's stable did not gallop yesterday, and details will appear in to-morrow's paper, as this owner—together with one or two others—has chosen Thursday and Sunday as galloping days.

The times taken yesterday were as follows:—

SAND COURSE.									
Sub-Griffins.									
Pony.	Dis- tance.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	5th Qr.	6th Qr.	Last Qr.	
Arabian Sea	1	45	1.25	2.02.2	2.34.3	—	—	—	32.1
Baby Face	1	40	1.19	1.50	—	—	—	—	31
Bayrhum	1	38.3	1.14.2	1.51.4	2.28.4	—	—	—	37
Berse Acca	1	35	1.16	1.52.2	2.26	—	—	—	33.3
Blotto	1	37	1.11.2	1.46.3	2.24.2	—	—	—	37.4
Catalan	1	38	1.15	1.50	—	—	—	—	35
Done Again	1	41	1.17.2	1.52.2	2.28.2	—	—	—	36
First Key	1	45	1.25	2.02.2	2.34.3	—	—	—	32.1
Gay Picador	1	47	1.29	2.02	2.36	—	—	—	34
Gay Treador	1	45	1.25	2.02	2.36	—	—	—	33
Grenadier	1	36	1.12.2	1.46	2.18.4	—	—	—	32.4
Grey Back	1	41	1.17.2	1.52.2	2.28.2	—	—	—	36
Happy Day	1	43	1.21	1.53	2.31.4	—	—	—	33
Hong Kong Beau	1	40	1.15	1.53.2	2.26.2	—	—	—	33
Huanchowfa	1	38	1.15	1.50	—	—	—	—	35
King Cobra	1	39	1.13	1.49.2	2.29.2	—	—	—	30
Loch Fyne	1	38.3	1.14.2	1.51.4	2.28.4	—	—	—	37
Mountain Ash	1	36.2	1.11.2	1.45	—	—	—	—	33.3
Mountain Oak	1	36.2	1.11.2	1.47	—	—	—	—	35.3
Musketier	1	40	1.20	1.52	—	—	—	—	32
Osiris	1	32	1.06.3	1.39.4	—	—	—	—	34.1
Pagoda	1	38	1.16.2	1.50.3	—	—	—	—	34.1
Siamese Shop	1	40	1.18	1.53	—	—	—	—	32
Silver Dragon	1	39	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	32
Sonny Boy	1	39	1.14	1.49	2.22	—	—	—	33
Sunrise Eve	1	32	1.06.3	1.40	—	—	—	—	33.2
Tango	1	38	1.16	1.52.2	2.25.2	—	—	—	33
The Teal	1	39	1.15	1.53	—	—	—	—	38
The Widgion	1	40	1.21	1.55	2.32	—	—	—	34
Tighto	1	37	1.11.2	1.46.3	2.24.2	—	—	—	37.4
Tonbridge	1	39	1.15	1.47	—	—	—	—	32
Ugly Eyes	1	44	1.27	2.07.2	2.42.2	—	—	—	35



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Woollen Tennis Wraps and Scarfs.

Mackintosh's

Derby Ponies.

African Eve	1	32.3	1.05.1	1.38.1	2.10.1	—	—	—	32
Chivalrous	1	38	1.11	1.43	—	—	—	—	32.2
Christmas Belle	1	42	1.20	1.57.2	2.29.4	—	—	—	30.1
Diana	1	37.2	1.11.4	1.44	—	—	—	—	30.1
Diana Bay	1	44	1.26.1	1.56.2	—	—	—	—	31.1
Four Clubs	1	40	1.18.3	1.56.3	2.31.3	3.02.4	—	—	32.2
Gay Cabellero	1	31.3	1.04.2	1.39.2	2.11.4	—	—	—	32.4
Grand Duke	1	38.2	1.16	1.49.4	—	—	—	—	32
Grey Dawn	1	—	1.17	1.55	2.29	3.01	—	—	32
King at Arms	1	45	1.26.2	2.06	2.38	—	—	—	32
King's Bounty	1	39	1.17	1.50	—	—	—	—	33
King's Colour	1	44	1.27	2.07	2.40.3	—	—	—	33.2
King's Consort	1	39	1.15	1.47	—	—	—	—	31.4
King's Shilling	1	38	1.13	1.44.4	—	—	—	—	31.1
Lobster Bay	1	37	1.14	1.48	2.23	2.54.1	—	—	33
Lord Protector	1	38	1.14	1.47	—	—	—	—	31.2
Orlando	1	36	1.09	1.40.2	—	—	—	—	31
Peppercorn	1	38	1.13.4	1.44.4	—	—	—	—	34.3
Peppermint	1	36	1.12	1.49.2	2.24	—	—	—	31.2
Picallili	1	35.2	1.18.2	1.52.3	2.30.2	3.01.4	—	—	32.4
Silver Queen	1	47	1.29.3	2.06.3	2.39.2	—	—	—	44.2
The Albatross	1	34.3	1.11	1.53	2.29	3.00.2	—	—	30.2
The Goods	1	—	1.17	1.53.3	2.26.1	—	—	—	32.3
The Patriage	1	40	1.16	1.45.2	2.17.2	—	—	—	32
The Tiger	1	32	1.10	1.45.2	2.16.2	—	—	—	31.2
Windsor Stag	1	32	1.10	1.45	—	—	—	—	31.2
Witty Stag	1	38	1.14.3	1.45	—	—	—	—	31.2

Old Ponies.

Christmas Chimes	1	37	1.15	1.51	2.22	—	—	—	31
Duke of Chantilly	1	37	1.18	1.54	2.26.2	—	—	—	32.2
Erin's Isle	1	38.2	1.18.2	1.52.2	2.24.2	—	—	—	32
Fair Sport	1	32	1.07	1.43	2.15	—	—	—	32
Grand Tattoo Eve	1	47.2	1.15	1.49	—	—	—	—	34
Little Thunder	1	34	1.12	1.49	2.21.3	—	—	—	32.3
Noukhail	1	37	1.11.4	1.50.3	2.24	—	—	—	32.2
Orange William	1	44	1.25	1.55.2	—	—	—	—	32.2
Piecy	1	44	1.27	2.07	2.40.3	—	—	—	33.3
Pickle	1	36.2	1.12	1.47.3	2.19.2	—	—	—	31.4
Sitting Bull	1	37	1.11.3	1.42.2	—	—	—	—	30.4
Tarmacadam	1	32.3	1.10.1	1.45	—	—	—	—	34.4
The Pheasant	1	40	1.21	1.53	2.31	—	—	—	33

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Clam: "Awfully shut-up, lazy life you lead, old chap."

Oyster: "Yes—they literally drag me from my bed for meals."

"Some autos have four" wheels, four doors, four cylinders, and four brakes!"

"Now, if the drivers only had foresight!"

"Do you think the children are making progress in singing?"

"Rather! At first only the people next door complained, but now it is the whole neighbourhood."

First doctor: "Did you ever lose a patient?"

Second doctor: "Yes; there was young Dink. He recovered and hasn't come near the place since."

First Scribbler: "How did your article on perpetual motion turn out?"

Second: "It's a success. Every time I send it out it comes back."

He: "Is she progressive or conservative?"

She: "I don't know. She wears a last year's hat, drives a this year's car, and lives on next year's income."

"Pat, didn't I tell you I wanted two coats of paint on my barn?"

"Yes, sir, and you got them. Of mixed th' first coat with the paint of the second, and put both coats on at once."

"Do you really enjoy country life, old man?"

"You bet I do."

"What do you do with yourself evenings?"

"I come to town."

"Why is Mabel so wrought up? The papers gave a full account of her wedding."

"Yes; they put 'Miss Blackfield was married to the well-known collector of antiques.'"

Anxious Mother: "How is it that you have so much trouble with your housekeeping? You told me your wife could cook."

Son: "She can."

"Then whatever is the matter?"

"She won't."

The Wife: "Do you like my new dress, dear?"

The Husband: "Well, I think it might have covered you a bit better if you'd left the price tag on it."

Barmaid (to customer who has been causing trouble): "I say, do you think we keep this place open for a lark?"

Customer: "No, miss, for a swallow."

"Daddy, what made mother marry you?"

"I think you'd better ask her."

"I did."

"What did she say?"

"Heaven knows!"

She: "I can't see why, because a woman marries a man she should take his name."

He: "Just so! The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he could call his own!"

"When is the next train out of this burg?"

"Twelve o'clock, sir."

"What? Isn't there one before that?"

"No, sir. We never run one before the next."

"Why have you been sitting in your car all the afternoon?"

"I'm waiting for two gentlemen."

"Who are they?"

"The one who owns the car in front of me and the one who owns the car at the back."

The enthusiastic young man entered the offices of the first big firm he found. "What sort of a chance is there," he asked, "for a young fellow, beginning at the bottom, to work his way up?"

"Not much chance," said the manager. "We're contractors for digging wells."

Brown (dropping in upon his friend at 8 a.m.): "Hullo, Jones. What? Having a caterpillar breakfast?"

Jones: "Caterpillar breakfast, do you call it? Why, it's a nice hot toasted muffin."

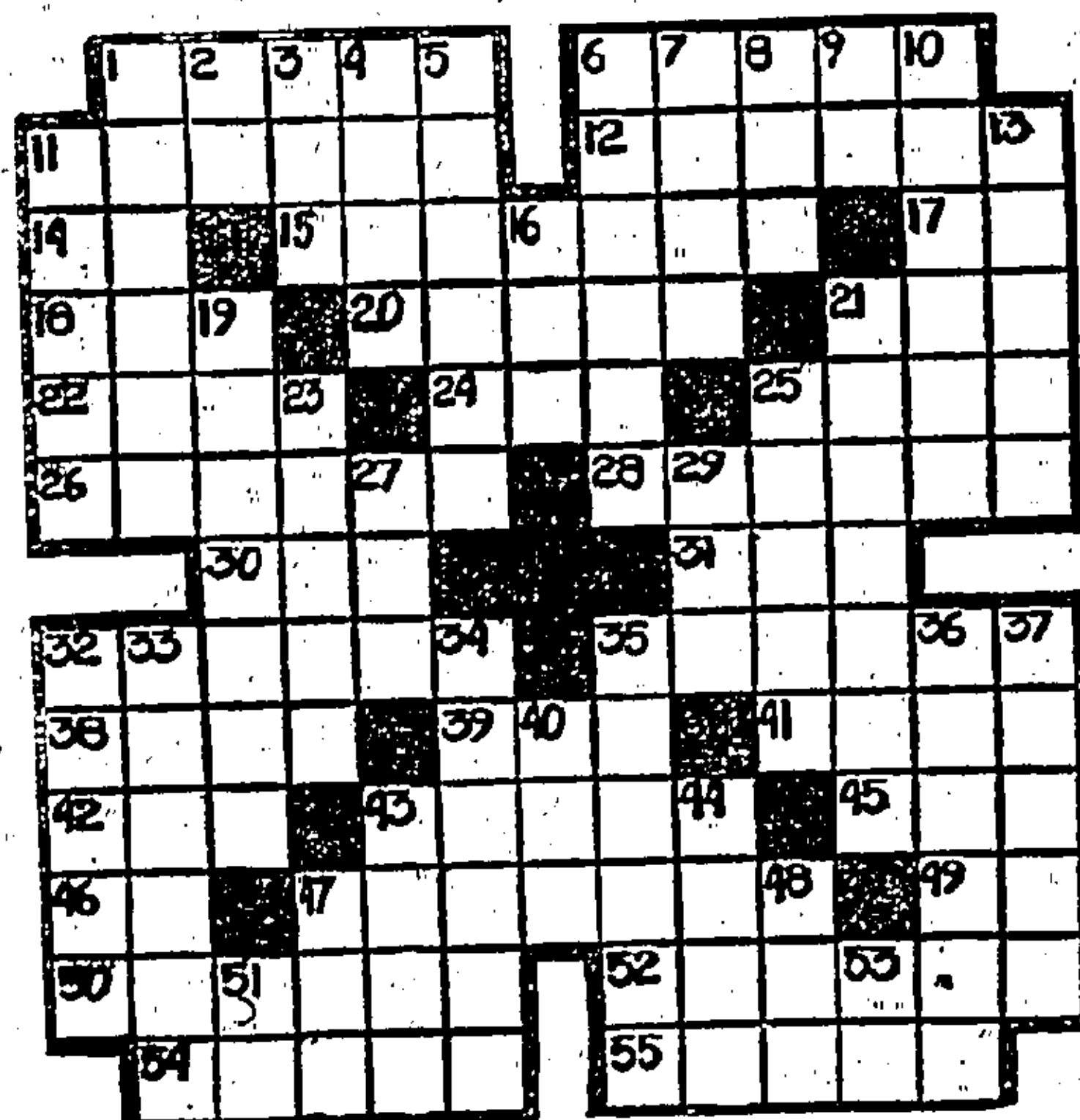
"I know that, but it's all the same thing."

"Same thing! How?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, isn't it the grub that makes the butter fly?"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—To find unjustly.
- 6.—Supernatural force.
- 11.—To fix.
- 12.—Expunged.
- 14.—Pronoun.
- 15.—Book of psalms.
- 17.—Musical note.
- 18.—To pinch.
- 20.—Triple crown.
- 21.—Pronoun.
- 22.—Withered.
- 24.—Caustic substance.
- 25.—Flowerless plant.
- 26.—Eats away.
- 28.—Wanders.
- 30.—A tree.
- 31.—Poetic for ever.
- 32.—Crimped.
- 35.—Confect.
- 38.—Not so much.
- 39.—Paddle.
- 41.—To appear.
- 42.—Era.
- 43.—In tune.
- 45.—To seize.
- 46.—Greek letter.
- 47.—Proud contempt.
- 49.—Prefix: down.
- 50.—Large realm.
- 52.—Judged.
- 54.—Relieved.
- 55.—To guide.

Vertical.

- 1.—Profession.
- 2.—Aloft.
- 3.—To drink.
- 4.—Chest.
- 5.—Traces.
- 6.—Measures (variant).
- 8.—Kind of fish.
- 9.—Exists.
- 10.—Spad vegetable.
- 11.—To wring out.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE FAMILY ALBUM—THE DAY AFTER BY GUYAS WILLIAMS



12-26

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PAMELA'S SALE.

PAMELA wishes to inform her clientele that after stocktaking a sale will begin on MONDAY, 20TH of JANUARY when the stock will be reduced from 15% and above

Reductions 15% to 50%.

Notice. Mme Flint will be very pleased to attend the sale personally and at the same time show a new collection of models brought from Paris.

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This will be attended to as a Special Department at reasonable charges with smartest cut and style guaranteed.

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Selected Grade Lump Coal

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MID-LEVEL	...	...	20.00 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	...	...	19.00 do.
KOWLOON	...	...	21.00 do.

Best Household Nuts.

UPPER LEVELS	...	...	\$19.50 Per Ton.
MID-LEVEL	...	...	18.50 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	...	...	17.50 do.
KOWLOON	...	...	19.50 do.

Terms:—Cash with Order.
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FORMAMINT
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

JAPAN'S ADVICE TO CHINA,

(Continued from Page 1.)

policy of the Government in the interest of friendly relations between Japan and China, has caused a most unexpected hitch in our programme. In spite of these incidents, an early adjustment of the questions of treaty revision has at all times been engaging our serious attention.

Extra-Territorial Rights.

Of the clauses contained in the so-called "unequal" treaties, that which relates to extra-territoriality forms a most important objective of the present popular agitation. Our position in this matter has throughout been governed by the line of policy enunciated above. That China alone of all nations is today denied the exercise of jurisdiction over foreigners within her own territory is indeed an anomaly. It is, however, wide of the mark to ascribe the cause of such an anomaly to the sheer conservatism of any Power. It cannot be denied that hitherto China's judicial system has laboured under many serious defects such, for instance, as its lack of independence from the interference of the administrative and military authorities, and the absence of basic laws regulating the rights and obligations of individuals.

It is true that various Codes of laws have recently been promulgated or are about to be promulgated, but in view of their far-reaching importance, it will be readily conceded that before they are put in operation a suitable period of time should intervene. These practical considerations have naturally deterred the Governments of the countries having important interests at stake from acquiescing in an immediate abolition of extra-territoriality. A satisfactory settlement of this question can be attained only through friendly negotiations and understanding between China and the Powers concerned. In fact these Powers have one and all declared themselves ready to enter into negotiations with China to bring about the desired adjustment.

The "Abolition" Decrees.

The Nationalist Government, however, in its mandate of December 22 last, proclaimed as follows:—For the purpose of restoring her (China's) inherent jurisdictional sovereignty, it is hereby declared and determined that on and after January 1, 1930, all foreigners in the territory of China who are now in the enjoyment of extra-territorial privileges, shall abide by the laws, ordinances, and regulations duly promulgated by the Central and local Governments of China. The Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan are hereby ordered to instruct the Ministries concerned to prepare as soon as possible a scheme for the due execution of this mandate, and to submit it to the Legislative Yuan for examination and deliberation with a view to its promulgation and enforcement."

Principle and Practice.

As a matter of principle, the proposals for the abolition of the system of extra-territoriality in China have met with no opposition from any of the Powers concerned since the time of the Washington Conference. It is, however, self-evident that the method and process of its abolition should be determined in common accord by China and the treaty Powers. That point is moreover made abundantly clear both in the Washington Resolution itself and in the report of the Commission on Extra-Territorial Privileges in China, which was signed by the Chinese Commissioner, Wang, with his colleagues from the other countries concerned.

The mandate of December 22 has not been formally communicated to any foreign Government, nor does it seem to be sufficiently explicit in meaning. At any rate, I can hardly bring myself to the conclusion that the Chinese Government, in issuing such mandate, had in mind a policy subversive of the laws and usages of international intercourse—in point of fact, that neither Japanese nor any other foreigners in China who have hitherto enjoyed extra-territorial privileges have as yet been subjected to the exercise of Chinese jurisdiction.

The U.E.R. Dispute.

A brief reference to the recent complication between China and the Soviet Union concerning the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway may not be out of place here. It is not for us to examine the merits of that dispute. We are, however, specially interested in the maintenance of peace in this part of the world. We could not but view with grave concern the developments of the situation following the rupture of diplomatic relations between our two neighbours, which took place in July of last year and which might conceivably have drifted into a state of war. On July 15 the Ambassador of the Soviet Union called at the Foreign Office to inform me of the severance of relations with China. Availing myself of that occasion, I orally invited the attention of his Government to the provisions of the Treaties of Paris for the renunciation of war, and expressed a strong hope for the settlement of the controversy by all peaceful means. Similar expression was also conveyed to the Chinese Minister, whom I saw on the same day.

Being persuaded that direct negotiations between the parties in dispute could alone lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the question, I made it a point as far as I could properly do to bring about their mutual approach. With that end in view, I constantly kept in touch with their respective representatives in Tokyo, and on several occasions I spoke my mind freely and informally both to the Soviet Ambassador and to the Chinese Minister, and asked them for information. In all cases we have consistently maintained—and I am confident that both the Nanking and Moscow Governments fully recognize—the singleness of mind and of purpose with which we have all along looked forward to a pacific solution of the differences between them.

American Action.

Towards the latter part of November last, when the Military situation around Manchuli assumed a threatening aspect, the Government of the United States addressed a formal communication, separately to the Chinese and Russian Governments, calling the serious attention of those Governments to the provisions of the Kellogg Treaty, and at the same time suggested to all countries signatory to the treaty that they should take similar action. It was perfectly natural that America, as the initiator of the Treaty, should feel called upon to take such action, and we fully appreciated the motives by which it was prompted. We ourselves would be unable to remain a silent spectator if this Treaty, on which the ink is scarcely yet dry, were in fact to be reduced to a dead letter.

Why Japan Hesitated to Intervene.

Having, however, been in close contact with the Governments of China and of the Soviet Union in this matter, we felt that at least the time was not yet ripe for a formal *démarche* of the nature proposed. Moreover, Japan maintains normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as well as with China. Should we join in the action suggested, we might find ourselves unavoidably drawn into a discussion with the Russian and Chinese Governments on the merits and demerits of the issues raised, and we might thus be eventually constrained to proceed to further action in regard to one or both of the two parties in dispute in order to make our *démarche* effective. It was due to these considerations that we did not feel at liberty to act at once upon the American suggestion. Direct negotiations have since been opened between the two Governments, resulting in a preliminary agreement. It is now understood that a formal conference is shortly to be held in Moscow, and we sincerely congratulate the two nations upon this happy issue.

Japanese Casualties.

In passing, I may here refer to the injuries sustained by certain Japanese in the district affected. Unfortunately one Japanese was killed and another wounded on November 19 last in consequence of the Russian bombardment of Manchuli. Upon being informed of this incident, the Soviet Government promptly expressed regret to this Government, and undertook to pay due compensation for any injuries sustained by Japanese. So far as we are aware there has been no other case involving loss of Japanese life as a result of the military operations of the Chinese and Russians.

Russo-Japanese Friendship.

Friendly relations between this country and the Soviet Union have recently in many respects been gaining in strength. We are confident that so long as neither of them attempts to interfere with the political and social order of the other, the two nations may live at peace and in good neighbourly accord with each other.

(Continued on Page 4.)

QUEEN'S ALL-TALKING IN OLD ARIZONA



FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

H.M. KING GEORGE V. speak MASOAGNI directing a 3000 piece band. Whitley Smith's orchestra in Shanghai.

H.M. GUSTAF V. of Sweden at tennis. Mussolini honouring air heroes. Capt. Knight's tame golden eagle. Close of bull-fight season in Spain.

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Chinese Picture
"THE KIANG NAM GIRL"

STAR

A SINGLE MAN



with LEW CODY

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At 5.30 ONLY

At 9.15

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FARM AND
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TRAINING PILOTS IN SINGAPORE.

THE FLYING CLUB'S
RECORD.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE
GAINED.

Steady progress against trying conditions is the record of the Singapore Flying Club during its brief history. Since it started nearly 1,000 flying hours have been completed, and though a few minor accidents have occurred, no injuries of any sort have been sustained by the members.

A report issued to the Straits Times makes interesting reading, and provides an object lesson for those who think that civil flying is impracticable, when it is considered that the Club turned out 18 pilots last year.

On three occasions machines have been overturned on the water, in two cases by mistakes of pupils when landing and once when a pupil, taking off, failed to keep a straight course. The occupant in each case escaped with nothing worse than a "ducking."

On several other occasions minor damage has been sustained when machines have been in tow or have been unable to manoeuvre on account of strong winds. There have been three forced landings on account of engines failing but in each case the pilot was able to alight without difficulty or damage.

Weeding Out the "Joyriders."

When the Club was started it was impossible to give everyone who came down to the Club more than an occasional flight and though this caused a good deal of feeling at various times it was obvious that with only two machines with which the Club started, the amount of flying which could be put in was limited.

As time went on those with aptitude and keenness became apparent and gradually it became possible to form some sort of an instruction class. As the number of members who came down on the off-chance of having a "gorrie" diminished it allowed more time for concentration on the man who was in sight of going off solo.

During the first year of the Club's existence very little was known about the troubles and conditions which continually arise preventing flying.

Gradually those who could not understand why machines were not kept continually at work began to realize that an aeroplane needs careful treatment to give satisfactory service and that flying, when the sea is rough, does damage which may hold on flying when conditions are more favourable.

Government Scheme Suggested.

In March it became apparent that the policy of giving 12 hours free instruction and charging \$5 per hour flying afterwards, could never allow the Club to exist on a sound financial basis. It was then decided to make a charge of 80 per hour and give no free flying. On these lines the finances of the Club improved considerably but still at the end of each month the Club showed a very small deficit.

In September a scheme was put forward to Government suggesting that as owing to the cost involved in his training, flying was out of reach of the young man, who, as has been found everywhere, makes the most efficient pilot, an additional grant should be made for each pilot turned out in order that the Club might wipe off its monthly deficit and also pay back the amount of his tuition fees up to \$100 when he qualified for his licence. This was granted.

Five Soloists in One Month.

During the first three months of last year there was very little training possible on account of bad weather and lack of spares and this resulted in a poor total of flying hours. When an adequate supply of the more commonly required spares arrived and an extensive training system was instituted for those who had gained some flying experience, only one month passed (September) when at least one man was not sent solo flying. The maximum production of soloists occurred in August when no less than 5 were turned off.

In all 22 men were sent off during the year and of these all, qualified for their licences with the exception of four who, for various reasons beyond their control, were forced to give up flying for the time being before they completed the necessary tests required.

The average time taken to train each was about 12 hours. After obtaining their licences pilots are taken up from time to time by the instructor for their progress to be checked and in order that they may be taught the finer points of flying.

Round the Island Tour.

Pure flying tuition in the air is supplemented by ground instruction in the form of lectures by the instructor and others competent to

(Continued on next Column.)

JAPAN'S ADVICE TO CHINA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

The Naval Conference.

The attention of the whole world is now centered upon the Naval Conference which is to meet to-day in London. I only desire to make a few observations on the political significance of the present Conference and on the nature of the so-called naval ratio. In the first place, we take it that the Conference is intended to attain an agreement among the principal naval Powers to regulate their respective naval strength in such a way as to secure to each Power the integrity of its national defence and a reduction of naval expenditure, and to promote mutual relations of peace and friendship. Therein lies the political significance of the London Conference. Secondly, the nature of the so-called ratio of naval strength should be clearly understood. There are those who are disposed to look upon the naval ratio as a standard by which to gauge the international standing of a country. In their view, a Power possessing warships in larger numbers or of a heavier tonnage is entitled by that fact and to that extent to the higher esteem of the world. Such an approach to the question would render impossible any agreement which in the nature of things presupposes gradations in naval strength. All nations being equal in international status, they would no doubt be justified in claiming equality in naval strength if the amount of such strength were to decide the position of each Power in the hierarchy of States. Our claim to a definite amount of naval strength is in no way influenced by such sentimental considerations. It is based upon the practical necessity of making our defences secure against foreign invasion. We offer no menace to any nation, we submit to menace from none. On that fundamental principle, it is our desire to secure a naval arrangement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The Economic Situation.

I would add a few words regarding the general trend of economic relations among the nations. In the days immediately following the Great War various countries sought to heal the economic wounds sustained by them through the war by stimulating the growth of their domestic industries on the one hand, and on the other, by rearing high their tariff walls, so as to prevent the import of foreign goods. If all nations were to adopt such a policy, no foreign markets would be open to their products and there would soon ensue a general overproduction and a universal economic depression. In view of such tendencies Japan should pursue no policy of economic exclusivism, but should put forth her best efforts in the development of her trade with all nations on the basis of a reciprocal promotion of interests. It is partly in pursuance of this policy that we have been endeavouring to conclude commercial arrangements with countries with which we have hitherto had no treaty relations. In any case, the development of trade rests essentially on the individual initiative and efforts of those who are engaged in it. We must, therefore, look for increased activities of our people in that direction, believing as we do that upon such activities depends in a large measure the future of this nation.

Some subject directly connected with the art of flying and the maintenance of aircrafts. In addition tours round the island by approved pilots have been instituted in which they are required to make a report showing their observations and, in short, to put into practice those things which they have been taught during their period of training.

The aim of the Club is to turn out a man who can take a machine on a long trip away from the base and bring it back safely and in good condition and at the same time carry out any simple task in observation which may be required.

Some little effort has been made to teach simple formation flying to the more advanced pilots.

The Club possesses at the moment three machines: G-EBUR, G-EBURJ, and A-AADK. These are in regular service and are in good condition. They are kept in good repair and are regularly inspected by a European engineer and fitter.

All parts which were found to be subjected to corrosion have been replaced where possible by others of more satisfactory material. The time is drawing near when it will be necessary to purchase another machine to cope with the demands made by the increasing number of pilots.

Since the arrival of the engineer and fitter the problem of looking after the machines has been solved and it is possible to do nearly all repairs locally. In addition there are several native mechanics who have been trained to work under the supervision of the European staff.

LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned have received Instructions from THE REGISTRAR, Supreme Court,

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THURSDAY, JAN. 23,

Commencing at 5.15 P.M.

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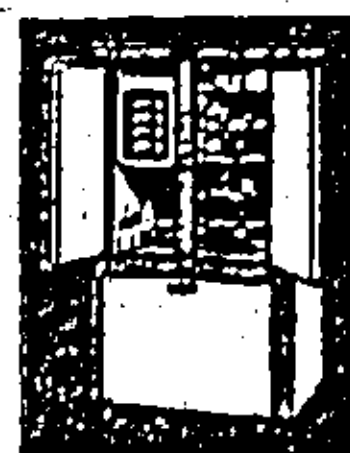
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HAICHING SUSPECTS CHARGED.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE PIRACY.

WHY THE "S.O.S." SIGNALS WERE MISSED.

A concise but complete story of the attempted piracy on the Douglas Laprak steamer Haiching on December 8 was related by Mr. L. R. Andrews, Assistant Crown Solicitor, in his outline of the case against three Chinese who were before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday on charges arising from the piracy. There were three charges against the defendants, Lam Hing, Chan Ma Ying and Lam Ming, namely, the murder of the third officer, Mr. Kingsley-Frank Woodward; the murder of an Indian guard Khail Singh; and armed assault on the Captain and officers of the Haiching with intent to murder and commit a piracy.

After giving details of the Haiching and her complement of officers, crew, ships armament, and position of quarters, Mr. Andrews said that the crime occurred at about 1.10 a.m. on December 8, shortly after passing Chalang Light-house on the way from Swatow, about 60 miles from Hong Kong. The steamer carried a total of 232 passengers, including four European first-class passengers.

At midnight Mr. Johnson, the second officer, took over the watch on the bridge with two Chinese quartermasters. At the same time, Mr. de Mello, third engineer, went on duty in the engine-room with four Chinese engineers. Two Indian guards also went on watch, one patrolling the boat deck, the other the starboard alleyway.

In the Engine-Room.

With the aid of a large plan drawn to scale, showing the elevation, plan, and section of the vessel, Mr. Andrews explained at length the design and structure of the engine-room, coal-bunkers, and stokehold. These three were connected by small passage-ways and hatches. From the engine-room it was possible by means of ladders to reach the boat-deck, the deck, and thence gain access to the bridge.

An Unsuspecting Cook.

"It appears," said Mr. Andrews, that the first person to see the pirates was one of the cooks. He was going on duty at about 1 a.m. and was proceeding along the 'tween deck on the port side when he noticed six Chinese standing round the hatch of the port bunker, which was open. He asked them what they were doing, and he also looked down the hatch into the bunker. He actually saw about five men in the bunker. The men around the hatch said 'Mo Ye' (nothing) in Hakka, and the cook continued on his way without suspicion. He is unable to identify any of the men he saw, but will say that sometimes the top of the bunker hatch is left open, and that the circumstance was not unusual. When he got aft he heard shots.

Two Gangs of Pirates.

The pirates divided themselves into two parties. The first party, after entering the stokehold, climbed up the starboard alley-way just opposite the Indian guard's cabin. In the alley-way they saw Guard Bhang Singh on duty, seized him from behind, and disarmed him. He immediately shouted out 'pirates have got me!' and was apparently heard by the two guards off duty in the cabin close by. The pirates then left Bhang Singh and attacked the cabin.

Khail Singh, one of the Indian guards in the cabin, jumped up and, seizing his rifle, stood in the 'ready' position in front of the closed door, waiting for anybody who opened it. Surta Singh, the other guard, was asleep. He will say that he awoke to the noise of gunfire, and saw his fellow-guard shot and fall to the floor. He jumped up, but was wounded. He answered to the Magistrate, who asked if the guard saw who shot Khail Singh. Mr. Andrews replied that he only saw the latter fall. Mr. Andrews remarked, however, that the bullet extracted from the third defendant was from a Winchester rifle, and only Winchester rifles were used by the guards. It was concluded that he was shot down by Khail Singh.

Continuing, Mr. Andrews said that Bhang Singh seized the opportunity and escaped to the boat-deck and thence to the bridge. His warning had also been heard by the officer on watch, who sounded the siren and called the Captain. The shots woke up the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer. The former left his cabin to go on the bridge. Halfway up the companion-ladder, he saw a pirate, who shot and wounded him, but was in his turn shot and killed by Mr. Perry. The Chief Officer then continued on to the bridge, and the Chief Engineer also gained the bridge.

The Third Officer, Mr. Woodward, on being aroused by the firing, proceeded from his cabin along the starboard side of the spar deck, and when near the hatch was shot, but managed to carry on to the bridge, where he collapsed. The Second Officer, who was also on duty, was shot and killed by the pirates on the starboard deck and also gained the bridge.

The Second Gang.

The second party of pirates, numbering some four or five, after entering the stokehold passed through to the engine-room. There they found Mr. de Mello and a greaser. They demanded to be told where the kerosene was kept, but Mr. de Mello pretended that he had mislaid the key. The pirates became angry and made threats, whereupon the greaser showed them where the kerosene was kept, and they broke the tap.

Attempt to Burn the Ship.

The pirates allowed the kerosene to flow over the engine-room plates and, attempted, but unsuccessfully to set fire to it. Mr. Andrews remarked that it was apparently their intention to start a fire from the very beginning. This attempt to set fire to the ship was simultaneous with the attack on the bridge by the other gang.

Mr. de Mello was ordered by the pirates to stop the engines and dynamite. This put the ship in darkness. The pirates then took Mr. de Mello out of the engine-room. He went up to the starboard alley-way followed by four armed pirates. They forced him to walk in front, using him as a shield.

Engineer's Bold Dash.

As he passed the First Officer's cabin Mr. de Mello saw a man, whom he identified as the first defendant. Carrying on a little further toward the bridge, he called out to the officers there that he was coming and then, suddenly turning on the leading pirate, gave him a push and kick and ran for the bridge. All the officers succeeded in gaining the bridge, where a combined defence was made against the attack of the pirates.

The pirates set fire to the bridge, and later the defenders were forced to retreat to the boat-deck. There they came upon three pirates, and shots were exchanged. One pirate who was shot fell into the sea. The other two disappeared, but one was found later near the engine-room and shot dead.

How Mr. Woodward Was Shot.

Referring to the death of Mr. Woodward, Mr. Andrews said that at the commencement of the piracy he was in his cabin in the fore-cabin, and on hearing the shots made his way along the starboard side of the forward spar deck towards the bridge, when he was shot. He carried on, but collapsed on reaching the bridge and subsequently died.

The Magistrate asked if it was possible that Mr. Woodward was armed when he left the cabin, but Mr. Andrews replied that it was not known. He was half-asleep at the time, and probably unarmed.

Boats Lowered.

At about 3.30 a.m. the pirates ceased firing and gave no more trouble, apparently mingling with the passengers.

As the fire was gaining, the Captain decided to lower the four midship boats, and ordered the officers and crew to prepare to leave the ship. They then rowed round the vessel, picking up a large number who had jumped into the sea. The boats gradually became overcrowded, so many were transferred to nearby junks.

The wireless operator about this time succeeded in getting in touch with H.M.S. Sterling, which arrived at 6 a.m. The Sterling took off a large number of passengers from the junks, among whom was the second defendant. Subsequently H.M.S. Sirdar arrived, and with the help of the Sterling the fire was got under control, the Haiching being able to get back to Hong Kong under her own steam.

The third defendant was arrested by one of the British naval guards, who saw the Chinese staggering out of the Indian guard's cabin.

Statements by Accused.

The first defendant in his statement denied any complicity in the piracy. He was a salt labourer of Shatoukok. He asked the matter to be looked into, and for 'the Captain to look up to heaven.'

The second defendant said he was a passenger. Mr. Andrews said there was very little evidence against him, but Mr. de Mello had a slight suspicion about him.

The third defendant said that he was also a passenger, 'but to tell the truth, I did take part in the piracy but did not assault anyone. I could not assault anyone, because I was wounded myself.'

Wireless Operator's Story.

Mr. Andrews then read out a report given in by the wireless operator, who would not be called in evidence. The statement was to the effect that shortly after 1 a.m. when the attack began, the wireless operator attempted to get in touch with Hong Kong, sending out 'S.O.S.' messages to C.Q. (all Stations) and V.P.S. (Cape D'Aguilar). A Chinese guard, who was on duty, was operating at the time, and jammed his messages. He repeated

the transmitting sparks, he covered the port-holes with a blanket. He tried again to get in touch but still without success. He was then ordered with the other officers to one of the lifeboats, but was later recalled by the Captain. He then made another attempt to send out a call, and got in touch with Cape D'Aguilar, and they relayed the messages to H.M.S. Sterling, which was in the vicinity.

No Blame Whatever.

Mr. Andrews also read a statement from the Postmaster-General on the matter. The latter stated that he attached no blame whatever to the wireless operator, and he confirmed the fact that the calls were jammed owing to interference by a Chinese gunboat and X.O.W. (Pogchow). It was to be borne in mind that the operator was transmitting on a wave-length of barely 600 metres, which is the international code limit.

High Praise From Captain.

Captain Farrar, of the Haiching was full of praise for the wireless operator, who, he said, stood by his post and was always ready, keeping in touch with the officers throughout the attack.

The Traffic Superintendent of Wireless, in another statement, also said that the wireless messages could not be received (1) owing to interference from other stations, especially Foochow, (2) inefficiency of transmitter owing to small wave-length.

the calls for some time, but without success. To protect the apparatus and to stop the pirates from seeing (3) the possibility of the aerial being earthed or put out of action through contact with the wooden gasket around the aerial leading-in wire.

It was to be remembered that the seat of the fire was near the wireless-cabin, and in addition to the fact that the ship was plunged into darkness, the operator could not use his set from 2 a.m. onwards. The hearing was adjourned until Friday at 2.15 p.m.

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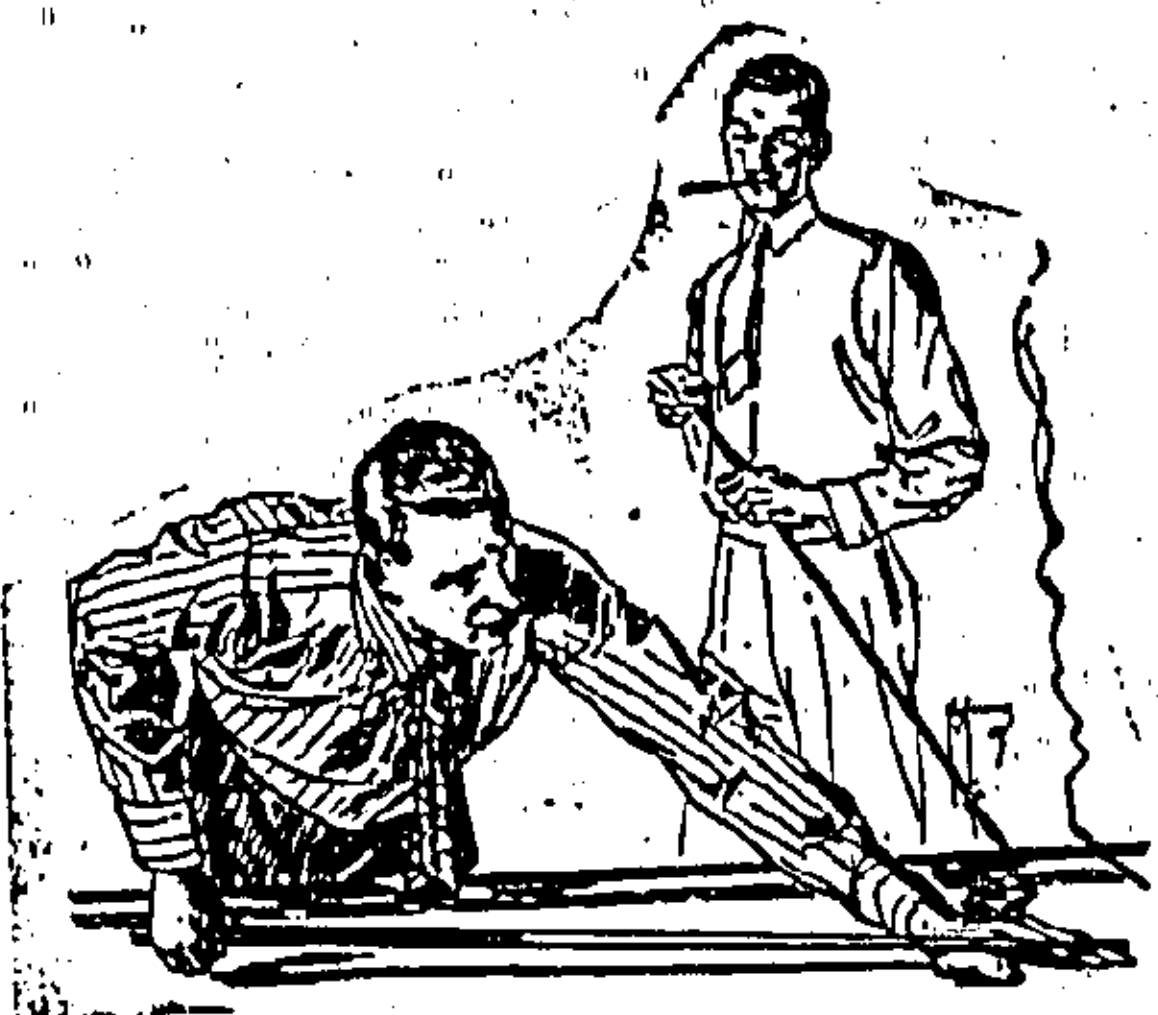
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CABIN & TOURIST CABIN

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
TO SEATTLE
\$145.00 "SIBERIA MARU" \$145.00
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THREE NEW MOTOR-SHIPS
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Especially built for cabin and tourist cabin

TOURIST \$145.00 CABIN

TO SEATTLE & VICTORIA, FROM YOKOHAMA \$125.00
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ANOTHER VIEW OF WHAT CONSTITUTES "CASH."

MR. BREWER CALLS QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT AS WITNESS FOR DEFENCE.

LOANS PREFERRED RATHER THAN UNCALLED CAPITAL.

The trial of Mr. Noel Instone, Brewer in connection with a statutory report filed in 1927, relating to the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, was continued before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood yesterday.

Mr. Brewer only called one witness for the defence, a chartered accountant who has recently commenced practice in Hong Kong. This witness stated that the books of the Bank, from what he had seen, were kept in an easily understandable form. He had been able to follow certain transactions which he had tested without any explanation. This witness stated that, assuming the Company's intention had been to convert uncalled capital into loans payable account, the transactions in the books were properly dealt with. He also said he would consider the transfer from uncalled capital to loan account, to be theoretically a cash transaction.

REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, Mr. Fitzroy recalled Mr. Brewer and proceeded to question him with regard to applications and allotment of shares to Mrs. Brewer.

Mr. Fitzroy suggested that witness did not receive in cash the \$38,000 alleged to be paid to him in consideration of a bond-selling right. He also suggested that the subsequent refund of \$55,000, was not in cash.

Mr. Brewer replied that he had a comrade's order on the bank, which he duly endorsed and passed on to Mrs. Brewer.

Comrade's Order and Cash.
Mr. Fitzroy suggested that the comrade's order was never cashed, and Mrs. Brewer could not therefore have paid the 10 per cent. deposit on her shares in cash.

Mr. Brewer replied that the comrade's order was as good as cash, and that had he desired he could have cashed it.

In answer to another question, Mr. Brewer said the comrade's order paid \$45,000 in cash into the bank, and could have cashed the order if it had been necessary to do so.

Asked if he was drawing on the comrade's security, Mr. Brewer said he could do so with the comrade's consent. His consent was not obtained, but if he had cashed the order it would have been implied that he consented since the money was in his own hands, and he could have refused to cash the order.

Mr. Fitzroy: You told us that people who took up these shares were ready and willing to pay their money. Can you say whether Mrs. Brewer was able to pay this \$42,000?—Most decidedly. If the firm required her to pay the money she would have at once proceeded to collect it from the people who indemnified her.

She may have had to sue, but can you say that at any moment Mrs. Brewer was in possession of that money?—She was never in possession of that amount, and she would never have accepted a liability like that.

To his Lordship, Mr. Brewer said his wife could have paid about \$15,000.

Mr. Fitzroy: Did your Statutory Report include this \$42,000 as having been received for the Company in cash?—Yes.

And yet you knew perfectly well of that money at least \$40,000 could not possibly be recovered?—On the contrary, it could be recovered, not from the principal, but from the guarantors.

His Lordship pointed out that it was Mrs. Brewer who was guaranteed and not the bank, and added the position was that as far as the bank was concerned they could not have made a claim on the guarantors of Mrs. Brewer.

"It Never Struck Me."

Mr. Fitzroy: And yet you returned that as a cash payment?—Until it was mentioned just now it never struck me that the bank could never have used Mrs. Brewer's guarantors.

His Lordship pointed out that the Statutory Report stated that the total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of shares issued wholly for cash was \$876,750. The case for the Crown was that that was an incorrect statement. He asked Mr. Brewer: "After having answered Mr. Fitzroy's questions, do you still hold it is a correct statement?"

The Only Figure Possible.

Mr. Brewer: I am still of the opinion that it is a correct statement. I wish to say that I have got to put a figure in. The Government form requires me to put a figure in, and I still maintain that I could put no other figure in. If I had written it myself I would probably not have worded it in that way.

His Lordship consulted the form and said he did not think it was a Statutory form and he did not think it was in the schedule.

His Lordship: I think what you did, Mr. Brewer, was to get hold of one of the text-books of company law and found that form.

Mr. Brewer: I was certainly under the impression it was a Statutory form.

Mr. Brewer agreed with his Lordship it was only a form suggested in the text-book.

His Lordship: And you consider in using that form you had no choice but to put in that figure?—That is my opinion.

His Lordship then referred to Palmer's "Precedents" and pointed out that the certificate followed the form so far, and suggested to Mr. Brewer that the addition of words to the effect that the total sum stated to have been paid in advance of calls was a purely voluntary addition of his own.

Mr. Brewer answered it was necessary to add that in order to avoid discrepancy. Mr. Brewer added that he considered it would have been incorrect to have stated that the company received no more than \$100,000.

Payments in Advance of Call.

His Lordship suggested that the payment in advance of call did not make the shares fully paid up. Mr. Brewer replying that the Ordinance required the amount received in respect of all shares to be stated. His Lordship: Your case is that money paid in advance of calls was money paid in respect of shares within this Section?—Yes.

You claim that the Company had received \$876,750 in cash and the Crown suggest that you have not received that sum and that you knew the Company had not received it. That is the issue between you and the Crown. Now I have before me an application and also a promissory note for \$800. That note was accepted by the Bank in respect of the second call of five per cent. Therefore the note is the only consideration you received in respect of that call?—That is true.

Well, now, don't you agree that your figure of \$876,750 is incorrect in that so far \$800 ought to be deducted from it?—No, because that note is payable on demand. It was accepted as cash and put in the books as such.

Is a Promissory Note Cash?

The result was that the Bank had not the money but had a promise to pay in lieu?—Yes.

You say here that the Bank had money?—We were content to accept the note.

The Bank had not got that \$800 in cash. They only had a promissory note?—It is a legal argument whether we were justified in calling it cash.

You do not agree, then, that the figure is incorrect to that extent?—No. There may be a legal argument on that point to see if it is sound.

I understand you to say that this is not the only note accepted in respect of the second call?—There are others.

So the jury will know that whatever they decide about that figure that it also applies to others?—Yes. In every case it was a director of a bank and a substantial man.

Mrs. Brewer's Cash.

His Lordship proceeded to question Mrs. Brewer regarding Mrs. Brewer's shares. After proceeding step by step in the transaction His Lordship asked Mrs. Brewer: "Did you purport to pay \$42,000 in cash?"—Yes.

It was well known to you that Mrs. Brewer had not got \$42,000?—Yes. She did not possess it.

That was a well-known fact?—Yes. Neither of us could have put up that that amount.

And yet in the report which you drew up you declare that in respect of those shares, the bank had received that money. Can you justify it?—Yes, the Bank had loaned her that sum and she had paid it back.

In the case of the other directors you have insisted that they are people of substance?—Yes.

You consider it of importance?—Yes.

But in the case of Mrs. Brewer, in an identical position, you admit she was not able to pay. Why is that not important?—Because her debt was guaranteed by directors in a position to pay.

The document she gave was of small value?—She could be arrested under it, I suppose.

It seems quite clear that the ultimate result was this. That you represented in the report that the Bank held \$42,000 against Mrs. Brewer's shares?—I disagree. They could have recovered the whole amount because her piece of paper

was guaranteed. Therefore it is not just a piece of paper.

This completed Mr. Brewer's evidence.

AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

Accountant's Evidence.

Mr. Ernest Albert Udy, an accountant who recently commenced practice in Hong Kong, was called as a witness by Mr. Brewer, in the afternoon.

Witness stated that he was an Associate Member of the Federated Institute of Accountants of Australia, and also a member of the Secretaries' Association of England. He said he had been licensed to practice in Hong Kong. Witness, in reply to Mr. Brewer, said he had been a lecturer in the Technical Education Department of Western Australia and New South Wales for a period of five years, and added that he was a Justice of Peace in New South Wales.

Answering Mr. Brewer, witness said he had inspected the books of the Instone Bank in respect of cash transactions prior to April 9, 1927. He had spent a short period over these books with a view to ascertaining if they were properly drawn up, and found that they were so drawn up and kept in easily understandable system. His inspection was made about a week ago.

Books Quite Clear.

Witness said he had tested several items in the books on the question of the conversion of share capital into bills receivable, and in the cases he had tested he found that the entries were consistent and did show the history of the transactions. He had been able to follow the transactions without any explanation.

In reply to further questions, witness said he had seen a copy of the Statutory Report and a copy of the application for loan forms. He had given them a certain amount of attention and understood them. Assuming the Company's intention was to convert uncalled capital into loans payable account, the transactions were properly dealt with in the books, at least insofar as it concerned the cases which he had tested.

Value of Promises to Pay.

Mr. Brewer: Which would you consider a better asset for the Company to possess, uncalled capital or such promises to pay on demand?—I would take the latter, the promises to pay on demand.

Would you consider them definitely a better asset than uncalled capital?—Yes, if I could call up the money at any moment I would prefer it to uncalled capital.

Mr. Brewer, referring to the loan forms, asked: "Assuming the signatures were those of existing people, would you go so far as to say that a transaction on this form is correctly treated as cash?—I say it is."

Theoretically "Cash."

Witness explained that if one looked at the firm's books he would find William Jones, for instance, indebted for a certain amount of share capital. Something occurs. The directors, properly authorised, are permitted to transfer that debt from the share capital account to a loan account, and therefore, theoretically a cash transaction did take place. "It could be done in other ways," said the witness, "generally by an exchange of cheques. By transferring a balance from one account to another, theoretically at least, a cash transaction did take place."

Mr. Brewer: Is your opinion the same in respect of the transaction whereby Mrs. Brewer borrows \$42,000?—I would like to say that I am not speaking of the individual. I am speaking generally, and therefore am treating everybody on the same basis. If the directors allotted a certain amount of capital to somebody, the security was greater of that amount was transferred to the loan account.

Witness here explained that the directors, of course, should see that the persons signing to allotments were capable of paying up the calls and capable of paying the interest when called upon to do so.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on the 29th and 31st JANUARY, and 1st FEBRUARY, 1930.

J. M. H. OSBORNE, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District.
York Building,
Hong Kong, 22nd Jan., 1930. [5943]

THE HONG KONG & NEW TERRITORIES FERRY CO., LTD.

FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office at China Buildings (5th Floor), Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1930, at 12 O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the period from 1st November, 1929, to 31st December, 1929, and of electing an Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th JANUARY to the 4th FEBRUARY, 1930. Both Days inclusive By Order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY LOWCOCK, Secretary.
Hong Kong 22nd Jan., 1930. [5942]

PERSONAL.

IF Mr. R. A. SMITH, Late of PAYING, is still in this Colony, will he please write At Once to "A.B." c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5931]

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

IN order to facilitate the investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of Issue of such Certificates, and their Folio Numbers, to The GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [5738]

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Books will be Ready for Sale at the End of the Month. [5926]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.09 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains central to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley. Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. wind, fresh, fine to cloudy.

BIRTH.

BOYCE.—On January 22, at the Mathilda Hospital, to THELMA (JOYCE) wife of Capt. COLIN BOYCE, a son.

DEATH.

SENNA.—On January 16, at the Shanghai Hospital, LAWRENCE DAVID SENNA, aged 55 years.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.

Night-Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 23, 1930.

"YOUNG CHINA" SPEAKS.

To what extent the results obtained from distributing a questionnaire really reflect public opinion is open to argument. Those whom the result favours are naturally disposed to attach great importance to the views expressed. Those whose views are shown to find favour only with the minority just as naturally contend that a questionnaire is not an accurate method for testing popular opinion. There is no doubt, however, that this system of inviting a selected number of persons to express their likes and dislikes is nearly always of great interest, however inconclusive the results may be. Recently the students of the National University at Peking celebrated the 31st anniversary of the foundation of that institution; and among the festivities arranged was the distribution of a questionnaire in which inquiries were made concerning the views of students on political and social questions of current interest. The answers given to these inquiries have been now examined and classified, and analysis reveals some rather surprising facts. To foreign observers of the trend of Chinese opinion—especially among the younger generation—the results of this questionnaire are of great interest.

For example, 326 out of 571 students at the National University in Peking declare they are definitely dissatisfied with their marriages. Questionnaires were sent out to all the students, and one of the questions asked was:—"Are you satisfied with your marriage?" To this question 326 answered a definite "no," while only 31 replied "yes." The rest were either unmarried or did not care to commit themselves. Good looks was cited as the principal feature of the ideal man or girl by a large majority of the students. Of the men, 245 said they preferred a "neek" wife, while only 71 expressed a particular desire for an educated wife. Twenty-six said they preferred a girl with money, whatever other qualification she had.

It is significant to learn that Mussolini proved far more popular than other foreign statesmen with the Chinese students. Fifty-three students voted for him as their ideal, while only five mentioned President Hoover and four Ramsay MacDonald. Still more significant is it to learn that WANG CHING WEI, the exiled leader of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, is the most popular Chinese statesman if the students' replies may be taken as an indication. Ninety-seven expressed open admiration for Mr. WANG, and no other Chinese statesman got anywhere near this number of votes. The students expressed decided views on Chinese politics, which showed a decided trend to the left. In reply to the first question—"Has the present civil war any revolutionary significance?" 235 replied emphatically "no," while only thirteen said "yes." However, when the question was asked:—"Do you think that the return of WANG CHING WEI to power, would assist in the improvement of China?" 173 of the students replied "no," while 67 said "yes," and 23 said "probably."

The vast majority of the students agreed that the doctrines of Sun Yat SEN were the best possible theory for a real Chinese Government. Eleven expressed a belief in Communism, and seven registered their faith in Anarchism. The radical sympathies of the students was shown in reply to the question:—"Who is the contemporary thinker in China whom you admire most?" A Chinese scholar almost unknown abroad, CHEN TU HSU, received more votes than any other. Mr. CHEN is one of the recognised leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, and a former Professor at the National University. He is now a fugitive. HU SHIH, the Chinese philosopher who is also in the bad graces of the present Government and of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang, was a close second in popularity to Mr. CHEN. Two of the students voted for Marshal FENG YU HSIAO, also a leader of the opposition to the present Government. Not one of the Government leaders received a vote in reply to this question.

It would be most interesting to know what the big men at Nanking think of their young friends in Peking, but unfortunately no information is available on this point. Possibly the unfavourable result of the questionnaire would be attributed to malevolent foreign influence in the old capital. In this connection we note complaints made by the heads of foreign missions that anti-Christian agitation in several provinces is interfering seriously with the work of missionary schools. The provinces particularly affected are Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu and Fukien. The agitation is directed against religious teachings in the schools. Demonstrations are being held, and in some cases schools have been compelled to close. The Ministry of Education has asked all missionary schools to register with the Government, and to promise that religious teachings will not be made compulsory. The principal mission colleges have made such agreements.

The present agitation, however, seeks to end all religious teaching in mission schools, compulsory or voluntary. The missionary teachers are described as "tools of the imperialists," who are seeking to impose foreign ideas upon the Chinese. Mission heads feel that in abolishing compulsory religious courses, they have gone as far as they can. If voluntary religious teaching is stopped, they declare the mission schools cannot fulfil the purposes of their founders, and all have to close. The agitators also demand that mission schools be controlled entirely by Chinese, with foreign missionaries serving in advisory capacities only. This has been done by several prominent schools. The Peking mission schools have not suffered from the agitation, having accepted most of the demands made upon them. It would appear that another most interesting questionnaire might be prepared with a view to ascertaining whether students prefer to attend mission schools under foreign or Chinese management.

H.E. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI.

CHINESE ODE ON PRESENTATION SCROLL.

The following is an English rendering of the Chinese Ode inscribed on the screen presented to His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, by the Chinese Community.

Kind and urbane is the Ruler, Profound in learning and vigorous in memory.

From Europe he came to Asia, And to befriended the Chinese, was his principle.

When the labour troubles surged up

He well knew whence they arose—

By amity with the neighbouring province

There was established a settled state of trade and commerce.

His encouragement of the places of learning

Has greatly stimulated the pursuit of letters;

That the decay of literature has been stayed

Whose but his is the credit?

When the spectre of drought menaced,

Until his abounding virtue was rewarded by Heaven,

And the floods descended from on high,

For four years has he governed.

His virtue is felt far and near;

Now he has received the Royal behest

To assume office in Malaya.

The multitudes block the way

But His Excellency may not remain;

How are we to bid our dutiful farewell!

Wish!

News and Views.

A report has been made to the police-station at Shaukiwan by an oil merchant in Shaukiwan Road that his cook had absconded with \$53, taken from a desk.

A report from Samahui states that heavy snow has been experienced during the past few days, and the temperature was below 30 degrees. A number of cattle and poultry have succumbed to the cold.

A seaman employed on a sanitary barge was taken to hospital yesterday with two toes missing. While the barge was lying at the Kowloon Docks he was watching some men at work and got his foot caught in the machinery.

While patrolling Lugard Road on Tuesday night a Shantung constable discovered a reptile, about three feet in length, resembling a lizard. It was handed over to Mr. H. Green, of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

A theft occurred on board the "Paul Beau" yesterday morning, when the vessel was at the Po Tak Wharf. The lost property belonged to one of the ship's company, and consisted of a watch, a pair of spectacles, and a purse containing \$44 in Canton banknotes and \$10 in local currency.

An open invitation is given to all interested, to attend the opening of the new Kowloon Branch of the Helena May Institute at No. 8 Ainslie Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon, Friday January 24, at 5 p.m. Lady Clementi has kindly consented to open the premises. No. 5 Bus passes the door.

An attempt to defraud a pawnbroker in Yau-matei earned for a Chinese three months' hard labour in Mr. Whyte Smith's Court yesterday. It was stated that the defendant tried to raise money on a gilt button, which he described as solid gold. Instead of producing any money, the pawnbroker produced a police-whistle and caused the defendant's arrest.

On Tuesday evening, at the Peninsula Hotel, a dinner was given to the Rev. G. T. Waldgrave, Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, on the eve of his departure on holiday, by members of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association. Amongst the hosts were the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kewell, who presided, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), Bishop Valtorta, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

Mr. E. M. Gull, formerly Secretary of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hong Kong, and now Joint Secretary in London of the China Association and China Committees, who is shortly revisiting China, was recently appointed Hon. Adviser on China affairs to the Federation of British Industries. He is expected to reach Hong Kong, where he will spend some little time, early in February.

A national movement has been launched in Japan by Prince Kono and Jiro Minami, ex-Vice Minister of Education, in the form of the Mother Tongue Improvement Society, for the reform of the Japanese language so as to meet the requirements of changing times. The Society was inaugurated this month at the Japan Club, Tokyo, when some 100 scholars and publicists interested in the movement were present.

An Unfortunate Blunder.

Irritated by an error in Whitaker's Almanac, stating that the Emperor of Japan died on January 27, 1929, officials of the Imperial Household Department are considering banning the publication from sale in Japan. The error, it is believed, came from confusing the name of the Emperor's father, Prince Kuni, with that of Her Majesty, Prince Kuni died on the day referred to in the Almanac. "So far no action has been taken against the foreign publication," an official said, "and none may be taken in view of the fact the publishers of the book are not Japanese subjects. I believe, however, all copies of the book have been withdrawn from sale by book-sellers."

Orphans of the Storm.

Reported missing from their homes at Walthamstow, London, four boys, all of them secondary scholars aged about 13, walked into Southend police office two days later drenched to the skin with rain. They sat in the charge-room with blankets wrapped around them while their clothes were dried, and eagerly devoured hot soup and sausages and mash provided by the police. They had slept out in the gale on the cliffs after walking most of the way to Southend. A diary in the boys' possession showed that when they left school it was their intention to get a motor-boat and cross to France. None of them had money, or food, and the rain forced them to go to the police. Their parents, who were in London, were not notified.

A police constable, giving evidence in a case at Bow-street, said that he was called to a restaurant in the Strand and found a man struggling on the floor with five waitresses kneeling on him. The girl cashier alleged that while the man was paying his bill he snatched a bundle of notes from her desk. She shouted and seized his hand.

Statistical Conference.

More than 200 Japanese and 300 foreign delegates will attend the Conference of the International Statistics Association to open in Tokyo on September 18, according to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who has started preliminary arrangements for the gathering. The agenda of the Conference is being prepared in The Hague. Japanese statistical experts will submit a number of papers. The Japanese Government decided to contribute Yen 100,000 towards the expenses of the meeting, while Japanese business-men will be asked to donate another hundred thousand, to be used largely for entertainment of the delegates. A special committee is in charge of arrangements, of which Count Hokei Yagi is chairman. The Conference will be the first of its kind to be held in the Orient. Last year's Conference was held in Poland.

A New Trick on Whisky-Drinkers.

A new way of selling weak whisky by the bottle is being practised in parts of London where vacant flats or rooms are advertised on notice-boards at the tradesmen's shops, and possibly the method is being worked at other big towns and cities. A well-dressed man calls to inspect the vacant apartment, and of course considers it suitable. He gives personal particulars. He is with a south coast firm and is being moved to London, where his firm's business is extending. He adds that his wife, staying at their hotel, shall come to approve of their new residence before he pays a deposit. Then in a burst of confidence he mentions how one of his firm's delivery vans has that very morning collided with a motor-bus on an adjacent route, that the van and contents have suffered, and that the particular neighbourhood is lucky in that whisky and so on is going cheap—nine shillings a bottle. If the flat-letter is impressed he or she is promptly offered a couple of bottles as a favour. Should business ensue the nice man goes out for two salvaged bottles and returns to take cash on delivery—but his wife never arrives to decide about the flat and the whisky is not quite whisky!

"Wake Up, England!"

A business-man, recently returned from a tour of the markets in the East, has been giving his views in one of the Manchester papers. Everywhere the cry was for cheap goods, and competitors were out-bidding British goods because of their ability to supply a good enough article at a price to suit the pocket of the purchaser. "Would any of us," he asks, "pay £10 for a suit of clothes if we could obtain for £3 one that looked as good and lasted as long as we required it?" Mr. Dodwell put the position just as neatly when he stated at the recent China Association dinner that the Chinese can no longer afford to pay £500 for a piece of British machinery which would last for 200 years when he could get for £300 a piece of machinery that would last him for five, and besides, in ten years the more costly piece might be out-of-date. In his latest article of the series which has been appearing in *The Commercial Traveller*, the business-man was even more emphatic about the necessity for fighting competition if British goods are to retain a position in the Dutch East Indies. Here, he says, is the meeting-ground for representatives of all makes of textile fabrics. "The millions of people require clothing, and we are letting Japan and the Continent supply the cloths that we ought to be supplying. In the Dutch East Indies our competitors are importing over four times as much as they ought, and the reason is, simply, that we will not take the trouble to reduce our costs. Unless we wake up and work, get into the Dutch East Indies markets and sell, one of the best markets in the East will pass out of our control." Of course, the other side of the picture is not to be ignored. Mr. E. J. Weenink, chairman of the Batavia Import Chamber, in a recent report, treats in most pessimistic fashion the present condition and future prospects of the cotton trade in the Dutch East Indies. The bad state of trade he attributes in large measure to the excessive number of importers, a state of affairs exploited by the Chinese dealers, who are able to obtain enormous credits. Amongst Chinese dealers failures have been more numerous than for many years, and importers will have to exercise the greatest patience if they are to avoid a debacle. On the top of this there is murderous Japanese competition which, according to Mr. Weenink, is not yet sufficiently understood in Holland and other countries. Importers are having to arrange for commissions of from 25 to 40 per cent, and if they made the dealers bankrupt, they would probably get nothing.

DEATH OF MRS. MARIA D. SILVA.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Maria D. Silva which took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday, the Rev. Father Granelli conducting the service.

Mrs. Silva, who was 64 years old, passed away suddenly at her residence in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, shortly after midnight on Tuesday. She was a widow, her husband having died in 1921.

She is survived by two sons, Mr. F. L. Silva, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., and Mr. H. J. Silva, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. She also leaves two brothers.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. RAMSAY.

TRAGEDY OF HOME LEAVE.

News has come to hand of the death of Mr. J. H. Ramsay, of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, which occurred at Kobe on Tuesday, January 21. Mr. Ramsay left Shanghai on the 18th instant on the Empress of Canada for a year's home leave, but developed pneumonia. His condition became so serious as to necessitate his removal to the International Hospital when the liner arrived at Kobe.

Of a charming personality, Mr. Ramsay was a popular member of the Hong Kong Club, and was well-liked by all who knew him. His stay on East had extended over a period of 18 years, and he was in Hong Kong for the greater part of that time. He was transferred to Shanghai early in 1928, where he remained till about a week ago. The deceased was unmarried, and was about 40 years of age.

As a mark of respect, the flags at the Hong Kong Club and the H.K. & S. Bank were down at half-mast yesterday.

SALE OF A STEAMER.

YESTERDAY'S AUCTION.

The Yuet On, which is at present lying in the Cosmopolitan Dock, was put up for auction by Messrs. Lamont Brothers yesterday, and sold to the Tung Tack Syndicate at the first bid of \$150,000.

The Yuet On was built by the Ching Nai Dockyard, Hong Kong, in 1920 and has a net tonnage of 697 and 1,130 tons gross. Her engines, which develop a speed of 12.5 knots, are second-hand British naval engines. Her dimensions are: length 135 feet, beam 32 feet, and depth 10 feet. She was commanded by Captain G. H. Carnant, and the Fook Yuet Steamship Co. were the owners. It is understood from the present owners that she will be put on the Canton-Hong Kong run.

Looking Back 25 Years.

"Tourist" wants to know why so many Chinese hang orange peel on the front of their houses. One tells him simply that it is "joss piggin" and he feels no wiser. Another was flippant, and said "to indicate they've had the pip." He thinks there might be a better explanation. He is right. The rinds of the orange and pumelo are preserved to make a medicine prized by the Chinese.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, January 24, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Persons of observing disposition will often have noticed that pig-drivers in Canton almost invariably carry a kind of bamboo basket, in their left hand in addition to the stick in their right. The explanation is that in the narrow streets it is often necessary to rap the snouts of the animals rather smartly to prevent them entering a shop or house. The hand could not well be exposed to the risk of a hearty grip by the angry animal, and the stick only infuriates it the more, so the above mentioned article is used for the desired blow or to stop the nostrils of the brute. But there is a special reason why the drivers need to exercise great care in urging the stupid creatures through the streets, and thereby hang a tail. A curious superstition obtains which is worth recording. If by any means a pig escapes the vigilance of its driver and enters a shop, the shopkeepers impound it, and refuse to let it free until one of two ceremonies has been gone through. (1) The shopkeepers have a right to cut off the tail hanging thereby, which some suppose will cause the animal's death. If it does not die, its market value is greatly reduced, for the tailless pig is looked upon with no very great favour; to save this the owners adopt the second and so obtain its release. (2) A sum of money or *lai zhi* is presented to the master of the shop and a present of joss flowers and red cloth to the god of the door, *mun kwan*. The superstition is that the pig brings contention, and is therefore as much to be dreaded in a shop as the voice of the crow on the morn of a new undertaking.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, January 24, 1905.

"AN AUSPICIOUS START."

BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR NAVAL CONFERENCE.

WORLD DEMAND FOR AGREEMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 22.

Although it is recognised that the problems which the Naval Conference has to face are numerous and complicated, it is everywhere agreed that yesterday's plenary session gave it a most auspicious start.

The King's speech, and the speeches of all delegates showed that the governments represented unanimously recognised that World opinion demands of them progress towards disarmament. There was implicit in every speech a determination to reach an agreement which marks progress towards this goal.

The delegates will begin their joint discussions at St. James' Palace, to-morrow morning. To-day is being devoted to establishing further contacts and informal conversations upon points which will come before the Conference.

There is considerable activity of this kind in Downing Street and at different delegation headquarters.

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, January 22.

The Cabinet met an hour earlier than usual to permit Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to continue the preliminary work in connection with the Naval Conference. There was much reciprocal consultation between delegates to-day and Mr. MacDonald was very busy receiving them.

Some Dominions Delegates called at No. 10, Downing Street this morning and Mr. MacDonald broadcast at 6 p.m. from Downing Street a short statement on the subject of the conference with special reference to the United States.

THE LISTENERS IN.

A WORLD AUDIENCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

President Hoover rose at five o'clock this morning in order to listen to the broadcast of the proceedings at the Naval Conference.

President Hoover was clad in the sweater and old trousers in which he takes his pre-breakfast exercises when he listened to the wireless broadcast of the opening of the Naval Conference in the basement room of the White House at five in the morning, accompanied by the Attorney-General, Mr. Mitchell, Supreme Court Judge Stone, a doctor and two secretaries.

The speeches were heard very clearly all over the United States and a message from Ottawa says that the broadcast reception of the conference speeches was exceptionally clear except towards the close.

Australia Disappointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Melbourne, Jan. 21.

The efforts of the Australian broadcasting stations to replay the King's Speech proved disappointing owing to atmospheric conditions. The address was unintelligible.

South Africa.

Varying success was reported from South Africa and in Cape Town, where the Prince of Wales is staying with the Governor-General, reception was imperfect.

Continents Hear Well.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 21.

In Berlin district the tuning centre for the Continent, the King's speech was received with great clarity and excellent strength. Engineers at the British Broadcasting Corporation's listening post could hear about two dozen continental stations rebroadcasting speeches.

Among distant stations they picked up was Manila. In Great Britain an enormous audience listened, and in many schools public assemblies to hear the speeches.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASING.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Department of Labour reports that for the first time since the crash on the New York Stock market in October, unemployment figures have revealed a decrease.

HARMFUL DRUGS TRAFFIC.

CHINESE SUGGESTION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WORLD FACTORY AT GENEVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 21.

The League of Nations Opium Commission began its examination to-day of the annual reports of the respective Governments on the situation with regard to the production of harmful drugs.

The Chinese delegate, Mr. Woo Kai-Seng in the course of his speech described the appointment of a National Chinese commission to carry out prohibition of the sale of opium, and the efforts of the Chinese Government to oppose the distribution of narcotics. Mr. Woo appealed for the collaboration of Europe in this task.

The principal suggestion of the Chinese report, which will be examined when the Commission begins to discuss the general situation in the Far East, is to request the League to establish an international narcotics factory at Geneva, to be directly administered by the League and which will supply the whole World with the narcotics necessary for legitimate purposes.

The French delegate submitted a note explaining the general principles which might serve as a basis for the General Convention aiming at the limitation and appointment of the production of narcotics.

LADY LAMPSON.

SERIOUSLY ILL IN HONG KONG HOSPITAL.

Her many friends will be pleased to learn that there has been a change for the better in Lady Lampson's condition.

Lady Lampson arrived on the s.s. Antenor on Tuesday, and was immediately removed to the French Hospital. She is seriously ill and is still not yet out of danger.

Sir Miles Lampson Hastens South.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

Sir Miles Lampson left for Hong Kong yesterday evening aboard H.M.S. Serapis, leaving Lady Lampson being suddenly taken very seriously ill.

Lady Lampson had gone to Hong Kong to see her daughter off to England.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY.

PROMOTED TO BUENOS AIRES EMBASSY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Sir Ronald Macleay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

[Sir Ronald Macleay, has been Minister at Prague since 1927, and is now returning to a country which he knows well. He was in fact Minister to the Argentine Republic from 1919 to 1922, but since then the Buenos Aires diplomatic post has been raised to embassy status. Sir Ronald has also been British Minister at the Prague, while from 1923 to 1929 he was British Minister to Peking.]

SOVIET DIPLOMATS.

ACCUSED BY MOSCOW OF THEFT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Jan. 21.

Saveli Litvinoff, the brother of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and two alleged accomplices, Joffe and Ledorin, were brought up for trial at Seine Assizes to-day on charges made by the Soviet Government, involving allegations of swindling and forgery.

The Soviet Government alleges that Litvinoff drew and attempted to negotiate in Paris, \$200,000 in sterling bills on account of the Soviet Commercial Mission in Berlin, to which he was attached as an official.

It is alleged that he obtained the bills by fraud and forged the signature of the Soviet Commercial Agent. Litvinoff maintains that he acted throughout entirely upon the orders of his superior, M. Touroff, who was killed in Moscow in 1928. The principal accused also declares that the proceeds of the draft work.

THE COAL MINES BILL.

SEVEN AND A HALF HOUR CLAUSE.

CHANGE, POSTPONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Government amendments to the Coal Mines Bill as originally designed meets certain Liberal Party objections.

The Bill now published will provide *inter alia* for a postponement of the reduction of miners hours to seven and a half daily, until July. It also provides for the compulsory amalgamation of a number of collieries.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party meeting which takes place to-morrow is to consider these amendments.

The Committee stage of the Bill will be taken the week after next.

PARLIAMENT GETS TO WORK.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

LORDS REJECT LABOUR PROJECTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 21.

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, returned to London from the Hague Reparations Conference to-day, and was present for the ceremonial reopening of Parliament.

The Chancellor said he was highly satisfied with the results of the conference. They had exceeded all his expectations. A settlement on all outstanding points has been reached, which would, he believed, put the question of reparations on a workable footing.

The Unemployment Spectre.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The House of Commons plunged into business immediately on re-assembly, which was conducted without formality.

The Government were faced with numerous questions, chiefly relating to the unemployment problem, the Opposition making a great deal of the recent further increases.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. William Graham replied to the unemployment questions.

Meanwhile, the House of Lords, which also resumed its work to-day, was discussing unemployment. The Unemployment Insurance Bill being before them in the Committee Stage.

The Lords Give Trouble.

The Government was twice defeated. The first defeat was on a motion by Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader, to postpone consideration of the first nineteen clauses of the Bill until after consideration of Clause 20. This was carried by 107 votes to 18.

Another motion by Lord Salisbury, limited the operation of the Bill to March 31, 1931 "in order to ensure thorough reconsideration of the Bill twelve months hence."

The Government met with its second defeat in the Lords on a motion by Lord Banbury to omit Clause Four of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which removed certain disqualifications for the receipt of benefit. This motion was carried by 94 votes to 14.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR BROADCASTS.

FAREWELL TO UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, who is resigning shortly, bade farewell to the American people over the wireless to-day.

He paid a tribute to the energy, organising power, constructive genius, and refusal to admit defeat characterising the American people, and especially referred to the intensive search for truth which American scientists are carrying out.

He concluded by expressing the fullest hope that the most pleasant harmonies will in future dominate the relations of all the English-speaking countries.

CANTON CURRENCY.

BANK TO CHANGE \$1 NOTES.

PAPER ACCEPTED AT PAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 22.

The Canton branch of the Central Bank of China has announced that it will redeem notes of one dollar denomination from January 27 onwards. Notes of other denominations will be redeemed later, and probably \$5 notes will be the next to be accepted on silver basis. February 15 having been suggested as a possible date. Owing to the unusually keen demand one dollar notes are being accepted at par value in the city, in spite of the fact that they are as yet unredemptable. The general belief is that very few people will want their dollar notes exchanged for silver, but the fact that one can do so will tend to enhance confidence in commercial circles.

In an interview with local Pressmen to-day Mr. Fan Ki Mo, Commissioner of Finance, said that preparations are under way for reopening the Government Mint. Mr. T. V. Soong, he said, has sent the Canton Government \$1,000,000 Hong Kong currency with which to reopen the Mint, but some difficulty is being experienced in exchanging this huge sum of Hong Kong notes into silver, as the bankers are refusing to give up their silver, owing to the low value of the Hong Kong dollar. No date has as yet been decided upon for the reopening of the Government Mint here.

The once badly depreciated Government banknotes are rapidly rising in value. They are quoted at well over 90 per cent, which reflects the stability of the present regime.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Work on the Sun Yat Sen University buildings at Shapaki will be started next month, according to the University authorities. Part of the money promised by Nanking has been received and all the plans have been drawn up and passed. When the University moves into its new home the old buildings will be made into a market and all the rentals realised therefrom will go to the University. Mr. Chu Chia Hua, Vice-President of the University, is expected to be back in Canton by the 28th of this month.

CAMPAIGN ON WEST RIVER.

IMPORTANT POINTS HELD BY "REBELS."

It is reported that Ping Nam, situated about 100 miles above Wuchow, is in the hands of anti-Government forces. River traffic on Fu River has been stopped. River traffic between Wuchow and Nanning is also being held up at a point about 30 miles from Wuchow.

EDWARD L. DOHENY TO STAND TRIAL.

DOCUMENTS AWAITED WITH KEEN INTEREST.

[United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Trial of Edward L. Doheny, millionaire oil man and racing enthusiast who was linked with Al-Obert Fall, former Secretary of Interior, in the notorious Naval oil land lease scandals, was fixed to-day to take place in March.

The fact that Mr. Fall was recently convicted of a bribery charge in connection with this affair encouraged the Government to proceed with the case against Mr. Doheny in spite of acquittal of the latter in a previous trial on a charge connected with the same affair.

A subpoena was obtained by the defence to-day, ordering Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves' files of 1921 in connection with the famous "Japan war scare" to be brought into Court. The Navy declined to produce these files for previous trials in connection with the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome scandals.

Rear Admiral Gleaves was in command of the Asiatic Station in the period from 1919-21, receiving decorations from both the Chinese and Japanese Governments. From March to May of 1921 he was detailed in Washington on "special duty."

It is declared by the defence that the files possessed by the Navy will support their contention that the Government had warnings of apparently imminent war with Japan and that Mr. Doheny's action in obtaining the oil lands lease was inspired by a patriotic belief that only private enterprise could make available necessary oil stores within a short period.

Production of the files will be awaited with greatest interest in view of the numerous rumours concerning their nature.

CENTRAL CHINA INTRIGUES.

THE "GAME" OF THE "DOUBTFUL" GENERALS.

SQUEEZING CHIANG KAI SHEK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.

The following very cynical view of the Central China situation, and its odd intrigues and counter-intrigues, comes from the pen of an able and well informed Chinese observer. We do not guarantee its truth, but it is a faithful mirror of what many Chinese people think of their national leaders.

Our correspondent writes:

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.

Military movements along the Yangtze Valley are evident but the Nanking Government has not yet issued an official statement as to what it is doing. The general view is that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek intends to "suppress" General Sih Yiu San, the chairman of the Provincial Government of Anhui, whose allegiance to Nanking is extremely doubtful. The statements that fighting has actually broken out in Anhui seems to be premature but war between Nanking and the group of "doubtful generals" in Anhui and Honan is considered unavoidable.

Converging on Anhui.

According to a reliable report Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has ordered the Third Division under General Chen Chi Cheng to march through Anhui against General Sih Yiu San with Pengpu as their objective, and at the same time he has ordered a portion of the loyal Nanking troops (under Koo Chuk Tang) at Hankow, also to move towards Anhui. Marshal Chiang has further intimated General Ho Ying Chien (his most trusted subordinate) to despatch ten armoured cars to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

It is understood that there are wide ramifications behind General Sih Yiu San's intrigue against Nanking and that Marshal Yen Hsi Shan is playing a hand in the game.

"Loyal Subordinates."

Generals Sih Yiu San, Ma Hung Kwei and Han Fu Chu were formerly Kuomintang men and were regarded as loyal subordinates of Feng Yu Hsiang. During the first Feng-Chiang quarrel last summer they deserted their master and nominally declared allegiance to Nanking but practically kept an independent position. This Marshal Chiang tolerated as long as he was fighting Feng Yu Hsiang, and the Kwangsi clique.

Now things are developing against the Nanking Government in Honan and Anhui, and Chiang will have to take drastic measures. It will be remembered, General Tang Seng Chi, when in power in Honan, was controlling a hundred thousand troops most of them unreliable mercenaries except for two Hunanese divisions. On Tang's elimination his troops have joined the "doubtful armies" in Anhui and Honan.

Self-Aggrandisement.

Even General Chen Tao Yuen, the chairman of the Provincial Government of Shantung is regarded as "uncertain." But as things stand at present he would probably support Nanking.

The situation in Central China offers good chances to both Chiang Kai Shek and Yen Hsi Shan for self-aggrandisement and there is supposed to be a lot of angling for the allegiance of the "doubtful" generals. Hence Marshal Chiang hastened to pardon General Sih Yiu San in spite of his rebellion, but unfortunately for Chiang, Sih Yiu San's first characteristic is not gratitude and his policy is to join with Han Fu Chu, Ma Hung Kwei and Sun Tan Ying in pressing impossible demands on Chiang in return for their "loyalty."

An Offer to Wang Ching Wei?

The latest report is, however, that Mr. Tai Chi Tao's visit to Canton from Nanking has political significance. It is alleged that Mr. Tai has received instruction from Marshal Chiang Kai Shek to make an offer to Mr. Wang Ching Wei and his party for the adjustment of past differences between the Right and Left Wings of the Kuomintang. According to competent observers, Marshal Chiang's move constitutes wise statesmanship for he is faced with much difficulty from the Central and North of China. Marshal Chiang holds that so long as the Kuomintang is divided it will be at the mercy of the Peiyang militarists of Northern China. Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the Left Wing, though he lost military power as a result of General Chang Fa's defeat, is still regarded as the most influential man in the Kuomintang. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is said to be willing to surrender to him control over party affairs and certain administration posts in return for support of the Nanking regime. This would give Chiang Kai Shek a chance to suppress the Kuomintang and to extraliquity.

CHIANG KAI SHEK TAKES ACTION.

CONCENTRATION AGAINST SHIH YU SAN.

MORE REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

Chiang Kai Shek has decided to attack Shih Yu San's troops. Nanking troops at Pukow have been rushed northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the forces at Tsinan under Yuan Shao Chang have been instructed to move southward against Shih.

The Railway authorities have issued a notification that the express train service between Pukow and Hsuehchow is to be suspended for the time being. Military operations are reported above Mingkuang.

Chiang Kai Shek has also instructed General Ma Fu Hsiang to take over the command of the Nanking troops at Tsinan and to co-operate in the campaign against Shih's troops. Ma will proceed to Hsuehchow to direct the operations against Pengpu in Anhui.

COMPLIMENT FOR YEN'S TROOPS.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

Yen Hsi Shan has telegraphed to Nanking that the military situation in Honan having been settled, the field headquarters of the Shansi troops at Chengchow has been dissolved and that the Shansi troops under Sun Chu have been instructed to return to Hebei Province.

Merchants and residents at Chengchow have recently telegraphed to Yen Hsi Shan asking that the Shansi troops to remain and saying they wish Sun's men to garrison their city.

DIPLOMACY!

PLENIPOTENTIARY SUGGESTS C. T. WANG CARRIES ON!

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

A report is current that Mr. Mo Teh Hui, China's plenipotentiary to the Sino-Soviet Conference, has tendered his resignation saying that he hoped Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, would hold himself responsible and act as plenipotentiary in the C.E.R. negotiations.

Reputation Urged.

Public bodies in Nanking have appealed to the Central Government to declare the Habarovsk Protocol invalid and to punish Tai Yung Sheng who signed the Protocol. Russia Holds to Her Bond.

HARBIN, Jan. 22.

M. Simanovsky, the Soviet envoy, has notified Mr. Mo Teh Hui that the terms of the Habarovsk Protocol having been signed by both parties cannot be altered. The proposed Sino-Russian Conference which was fixed for February cannot be postponed. The Mukden Government was urged to agree to this.

The Legations in Peking consider this as an ultimatum from the Soviet Government. It is rather late for the Government to repudiate the Protocol after it had been signed over a month.

THE PROVISIONAL COURT.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

Outstanding questions regarding the reorganisation of the Provisional Court have been settled. The 28th session of the Conference was held on Tuesday when the terms were fully discussed and the wording re-adjusted. The meeting lasted until 9 p.m. in the evening when both parties insisted that the Conference should come to an end. The foreign delegates have telegraphed to their respective governments and the agreement will be signed as soon as it is approved.

BRAZIL AND EXTRALITY.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Tai En Gai, Chinese Minister to Brazil, instructing him to negotiate with the Brazilian Government with regard to Extraliquity.

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF LAST YEAR.

MR. R. McKENNA'S FRANK SPEECH.

FORCING EFFICIENCY UPON BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, January 22.

The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna presiding at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, said that the developments of trade and industry had not justified the expectations of the beginning of 1929.

It was impossible to view existing conditions with satisfaction but what was most hopeful, however, was that adversity was stimulating efforts to reorganise and improve the industrial structure of Britain.

He did not doubt that we should emerge from this testing period with improved efficiency and more productive and more economical machinery.

Mr. McKenna mentioned that he was appointed a member of the Government committee to investigate the scientific use of credit for the purpose of the expansion of trade.

THE R.A.F. CRASH IN TUNIS.

DUE TO MISHAP IN STORM.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 21.

How Squadron-Leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins met with fatal disaster in Tunis while attempting a record nonstop flight, from England to Capetown, is the subject of the following statement by the Air Ministry.

Evidence gained by the officials who went out to Tunis to investigate the tragedy, shows conclusively that there was no failure of the engine or the aircraft.

It is also certain from the log-book, which has been recovered, that the occupants of the plane had kept exactly on their course and knew their position.

The cause of the disaster is believed to have been that owing to some unexplained circumstances, which may include the failure of the aneroid, the pilot had reason to think his monoplane was several hundred feet higher than it, in fact, was.

There was a general local storm in the area where the machine crashed, and it is believed the pilot only saw the hill at the last moment and, in an endeavour to clear it, the machine lost flying speed and dived into the ground just over the brow, an additional factor being, possibly, a downdraught caused by the prevailing wind.

Objects of the Flight.

The two Royal Air Force officers left Cranwell (Lincolnshire) on December 17; to fly 6,000 miles to Capetown, South Africa. Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, hoped to break the world long distance flight record.

They left Cranwell at 7.58 a.m. on December 17; the last report was when they were near Sardinia at 4 p.m. The machine, a Fairey-Napier monoplane, carried a wireless set able to transmit, but not to receive messages. To meet emergencies, the two airmen took guns and ammunition and axes and scimitars for use in the jungle if they were forced down. Food supplies included chicken sandwiches, tinned foods, oranges and apples. The two pilots made an attempt on the long distance record in the same machine last April. They were forced down at Karachi, India, after covering 4130 miles.

AUSTRALIAN MINING DISPUTE.

COAL-OWNERS WIN APPEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Melbourne, Jan. 22.

The Full Court has allowed the appeal of the coal owners against the award of Judge Beeby.

In the Federal Arbitration Court, Judge Beeby ordered work to be resumed on December 30 in the mines in the Newcastle area, on pre-stopping wage rates. The award was to operate only until December 31; without prejudice to the parties in connection with the full hearing of the dispute which came up to-day.

The Judge joined the State Government as party to the dispute. The State Government then decided to apply to the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Federal Arbitration Court from exercising jurisdiction over the State Government.

Sports News

LAWN TENNIS.

MANY PROSPECTIVE CHAMPIONS.

FINE TOURNAMENT EXPECTED.

A great deal is expected from the forthcoming Open Championships of the Colony. The game received a real flip from the exhibition matches given by the famous French players last November and the good work was further enhanced by Hong Kong's success against Shanghai in the Interport not long afterwards. The local standard is now admittedly equal to that of any place in China, and the tennis prestige of the Colony stands very high.

Other factors also will add interest. Since 1924, no one has "dominated the courts" and in fact no player has won the singles twice running. Leading players have had vicissitudes and new champions have every year been greatly encouraged by the fact that no "immovable rock" stood in the way. S. A. Rumjahn, who won the title in 1927, was the first to crash through the older champions, but Honda had his revenge the following year, and added 1929 to his 1924 and 1928 records. M. W. Lo, however, won in fine style last year, and is all out to retain his title. In the meantime Ng Sze Kwong has been playing with some success, and although not taking part last year, has decided to make another bid for the championship having been tempted by the interesting position.

Likely Winners.

Then there are the hopes of the future. E. C. Fincher is foremost among them. He has shown improvement year by year, and he has extended Ng Sze Kwong's record. M. W. Lo and S. A. Rumjahn in Championship matches, until now he is one of the most dangerous competitors to meet. H. D. Rumjahn is another player in the running for the Championship. He has the ability and the experience of a first-class match player, and judging by his performances at doubles, he certainly is a polished exponent. He has reached the semi-final several times already. Another young player is Cassumbhoy. He is a left-hander, with a very nice style and many tip him for a place. F. A. Redmond makes a welcome re-appearance, and will no doubt be prominent.

The Champions.

In fact a very attractive feature of the Open Singles is the galaxy of past champions who are competing. Never before has there been such an array of records, the Champions being:

S. E. Green, Local Champion, 1915-17.
Ng Sze Kwong, Local Champion, 1919-23.
T. Honda, Local Champion, 1924, 1926, 1928.
S. A. Rumjahn, Local Champion, 1927.
M. W. Lo, Local Champion, 1929.
A. L. Rumjahn, Tientsin Champion, 1926, 1929-30.
J. S. MacLachlan, Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton Champion at various dates.
H. Yoshida, Saigon Champion, 1929.
J. A. Cassumbhoy, Hanoi Champion, 1929.
Rivalry, needless to say, is exceedingly keen, and as to form there is little to choose among them.

New-Comers.

Another sign that the Open Singles has become very popular, is the host of newcomers. Perhaps the reverses of the leading aspirants have encouraged them to test their skill, but the increase of numbers is very noticeable. Of course A. L. Sullivan, A. L. Rumjahn and Paul Kong were expected to join, and they are considered the strongest among the new aspirants. Sullivan is an attractive and polished exponent; Rumjahn has played up to his reputation, while Kong seems to find the local court well suited his play. F. H. Kwok is another formidable player from overseas and is expected to give a good account of himself.

Among other prominent players are:—Lieut. Gould, P. W. J. Planer, D. Mohamed, S. A. Gray and Lee Hun Ngak.

HOCKEY.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Hockey Club "A" versus the Y.M.C.A. at King's Park on Friday (January 24), at 5 p.m. Club colours:—
O. E. Moore, A. A. R. Duncan, R. W. Samsel, A. A. R. Botelho, T. G. E. Dale, N. W. Lindsay, S. H. H. Parker, N. Owen-Davies, and H. Batgor.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

H.K. POLICE START WITH NINE MEN.

K.O.S.B. win at the Stadium by four clear goals. Yesterday's result:—

HONG KONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

K.O.S.B. 4 H.K. Police 0

After waiting five minutes the Police could muster only nine players when they met the K.O.S.B. at North Point Stadium yesterday in their return League game. The hard play of the opening half told on the Police players, and they went down by four goals scored in the second half.

After playing short for several minutes two spectators joined the Police team, but were greatly handicapped by the hard ground, playing in ordinary shoes.

The teams lined out as under:—

Hong Kong Police: McHardy, Fraser and Howarth; Cornwall, McGrenvy and Jossop; Cowans, Rogers and Bentley.

K.O.S.B.: Shears, Reeves and Martin; Drury, Davey and Skiggs; Torrie, McGinchee, Everest, Stock and Alexander.

Referee: P. T. L. Tilley, H.M.S. Kent.

The K.O.S.B. attacked strongly throughout the opening half, but met a very solid defence in McGrenvy, Fraser, and Howarth, while McHardy did wonders in the Police goal. The K.O.S.B. were a little wild in front of goal and very erratic in their shooting. With a little steadiness in front of goal they should have opened their score, for Everest and Stock were given plenty of chances, but they either shot straight at McHardy or wide of the posts. It was a surprise to find the score-sheet blank when the whistle sounded for the interval.

With a little advice during interval time to hold the ball, the game was only a couple of minutes old when the K.O.S.B. took the lead through McGinchee, who headed in from a centre by Alexander. Less than two minutes after the ball was again resting in the net. After a brief visit by the Police Alexander snapped up a pass near the middle line and, dashing off towards McHardy, beat him with a fast cross shot.

The K.O.S.B. forced several corners, McHardy failing to get the ball away, as the inside forwards were more accurate in shooting than in the first half. He was pulled up for over-carrying after stopping a hard shot from Everest, but the free kick did not materialise owing to an infringement by the attacking side.

Everest received well out and, running round Fraser, lugged the ball in to leave McHardy helpless.

An occasional breakaway by the Police did not finish, although on one occasion, Shears was very hard pressed. A mistake by Fraser let in Everest and he beat Fraser with a well-directed shot.

There was no further scoring, the K.O.S.B. winning by four goals to nil.

It was a hard game, and the Police can be complimented in holding their opponents to four goals. Wynne, who is in hospital with an injured leg, and Dr. Valentine were absent from the Police team.

Cornwall made a welcome re-appearance in the Police team, and with Clarke and Oram back early next month, the Police will be a hard team to beat.

HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

A Medal Competition was held over the New Course, Fanling, during the Christmas and New Year Holidays for a prize presented by Mrs. Whyte Smith. Mrs. Gar-net returned the best card with a score of 92-17-75.

A Shanghai Foursomes Medal Competition, held over the New Course, Fanling, on Tuesday was won by Mrs. Wild and Mrs. Worley, 69-24-75. The prizes were given by Mrs. Shen and Mrs. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

SATURDAY'S TEAM.

The following will represent the 'Varsity 2nd XI. in a friendly match against the R.E. & S. on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. at Soekunpo:—F. Hynola (Captain), A. A. Aziz, A. Chan Fook, C. Candah, K. P. Gan, H. E. M. Adana, T. Nomanahoy, A. A. Gutera, Comino and A. S. A. Kyum.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING EVENTS.

PROGRAMME OF SATURDAY'S RACES.

The second meeting of the Rowing section of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club is to be held on Saturday, January 25, when there will be International races for Fours and Pairs. A scratch race for Fours will also be rowed, the crews of which will be chosen in such a way as to eliminate the possibility of any crew having by chance rowed together at some previous date. The distance for this race will be only half a mile, as it follows what are anticipated to be the very hard-fought International races.

This year, the Portuguese (Lusitano Club) have entered a team for the first time, and their entry has been received with enthusiasm.

The programme for Saturday's races are as follow:—

International Challenge Cup.

For Four Oars. Cup to be presented to the winning team and to be held by them for one year, but to remain the property of the Club. Distance, one mile.

BRITISH—BOAT NO. 1.

Row. A. H. Chambers.
2. L. G. Lander.
3. G. T. Padgett.
St. J. M. Purvis.
Cox. F. P. Lenfestey.

GERMAN—BOAT NO. 2.

Row. G. Rockholtz.
2. H. Goltski.
3. R. Schmidt.
St. W. Sporleder.
Cox. E. W. Schramm.

PORTUGUESE—BOAT NO. 4.

Row. J. A. V. Soares.
2. Luiz Soares.
3. S. A. Marcal.
St. J. Machado Alves.
Cox. L. Roza Pereira.

Boat No. 3 was to have carried a Scandinavian crew, but unfortunately they have had to scratch, although they have put in some good training.

For Pair Oars. Cup presented by Messrs. Curlewitz & Co., Messrs. Jensen & Co., Messrs. Meyerink & Co., and Messrs. Melchers. To be held by the winning crew for one year, but to remain the property of the Club. Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Crews to be composed of representatives taking part in the previous race.

BRITISH.

Row. J. M. Purvis.
St. L. G. Lander.
Cox. F. P. Lenfestey.

GERMAN.

Row. W. Sporleder.
St. H. Goltski.
Cox. E. W. Schramm.

SCRATCH RACE. For Four Oars. Teams to be chosen by lot. Distance: Half mile.

How the Crews are Shaping.

The form of the crews in the International races is shaping very well. The German four, who won the race last year are showing up very well in their practice, and they have every hope of repeating their victory.

The English crew have also got down to hard training and seem to be shaping very well. They mean to do their best to wrest the trophy from the Germans this year.

The Portuguese also have been putting in regular practice, and every man in the boat is keen. They are rather inexperienced, but if they are able to produce the form they have shown in their practice, stand a good chance of being well placed.

Considerable regret is felt in rowing circles at the inability of the Scandinavian Club to enter the race. The proposed crew had already put in some training, but owing to the sudden transfer of one of their men they are now unable to enter a crew in the race.

The Scottish rowers competed last year, but have since lost by transfer—nearly every member of their old crew, and are unable to enter the race this year.

Every effort is being made to revive public interest in rowing, and it is unfortunate that many other Clubs with large membership, cannot enter the races.

Hong and Services Races.

For March 1 a Hong and Services Regatta has been arranged. There will be three races for cups presented by the Officers of the 4th Submarine Flotilla, Mr. F. B. C. Hornell, and the late Mr. Percy Smyth. These races will be open to Hong and Services, with a Club Championship race. It is hoped that there will be a good entry from the local Clubs and Hongs, as the races show every indication of being very popular.

The "Fourth Submarine Flotilla Cup," presented by the Officers of the 4th Submarine Flotilla, is to be held by the winning crew for one year, but remains the property of the Club. Distance: One mile. Crew to consist of Hong and Services units.

Hong Four Challenge Cup.

Presented by Mr. E. B. C. Hornell. Crew to consist of men from any one Hong. Distance: One mile. The Cup to be held by the winning crew for one year.

This race will be held simultaneously in conjunction with the 4th Submarine Flotilla Cup Race, and will be won by the first Hong crew to complete the course.

Percy Smyth Challenge Cup.

Club Pair Oars Championship. For Pair Oars. Cup presented by the late Mr. Percy Smyth. Distance: Three-quarters of a mile. To be held by the winning team for one year.

THE SQUARE RING.

BOXER WHO COULD NOT BE BOTHERED.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 15.

Sammy Mandell, world lightweight champion, failed to extend himself in his bout with Young Manuel Quintero here to-night and accordingly the so-called fight was decided to be a draw.

The champion apparently toyed with his opponent and could have had an easy win if he had cut loose and tried to give the spectators their money's worth.

Quintero wore himself out in vain swings and rushes which Mandell skillfully avoided without harm. At the end, the challenger was badly exhausted but his aggressiveness won him the draw.

Featherweight Bout.

But Battalino, featherweight champion of the world, is negotiating for bouts at Madison Square Garden with Al Singer and the sensational Cuban negro "Kid" Chocolate. He was learned to-day.

Chocolate has not been defeated in the United States and is considered one of the best drawing cards in the American ring but he has appeared in minor bills for the most part. His admirers believe he can lift the title without trouble if given a chance at it.

New Bout for Schmeling.

New York, Jan. 15.

Announcement was made to-day that the negro heavyweight George Godfrey has been selected to meet Max Schmeling, known as the "German Jack Dempsey," and considered one of the foremost title claimants, for the proposed battle at Atlantic City on March 29.

This will be Schmeling's first American fight after his return from Europe. His initial American tour was a tremendous success, marked only by constant difficulties with managers and match-makers. Despite Schmeling's known ability, to-day's announcement aroused but little interest, as Godfrey is not believed to be capable of putting up a strong showing against his younger and more hard-training opponent.

TRAINING.

TIMES.

Details of yesterday's gallops at Happy Valley will be found on page 2, together with "Morning Dew's" comments on the ponies and other interesting sports news.

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

INTERESTING "MIDDLES" BOUT.

AND SEVEN OTHERS.

Chief interest in next Saturday's Boxing tournament will be centered on the middleweight contest between Lt. C. G. H. Christian, R.A., the popular local cricketer, and A. B. Ewin, of H.M.S. Kent. Lt. Christian is a boxer of no mean ability, having once been the I.S.B.A. middleweight champion, a title that has also been held by Ewin. Ewin, of course, is well-known to local followers of the noble art, but Christian is an "unknown quantity" in the ring so far as the local public is concerned. This will be his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, and there is a feeling at his training quarters that he will come out on top.

Ewin, fresh from his victory over Crichton a little while ago, will no doubt enter the ring full of confidence. A lively fight should be seen.

There are seven other events on the programme, and the bout between Lt. Cpl. Woodhouse, of the S.L.L., and A. B. Trimming (Hermes) in particular should be a good one. Trimming has a good reputation to live up to, but Wood-

INSTONE BREWER TRIAL.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

Entries in the Statutory Report.

Mr. Brewer: Assuming that the manager treated that as a cash transaction, would it be all right for anybody to alter them without the consent of the directors?—Unless there is some explanation.

The law requires that the Statutory Report must include the total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of all shares allotted. That being so, would you be prepared to say that the total amount of cash received in respect of shares allotted includes all sums mentioned on these application forms?—In my opinion, immediately that transaction took place converting the un-called capital to loan, in my opinion, I say, the whole of the shares are fully paid.

Witness went on to say that had he been compiling the same form he would have put in the whole of the shares as fully paid.

Mr. Brewer: Could you say, if you were engaged to make that Statutory Report, that the report you would have prepared would have been substantially the same?—Substantially, yes.

Mr. Fitzroy asked whether it was not a fact that as a result of the application forms, the shares were issued on credit?—Witness pointed out that while that was so, there was an additional obligation to pay the balance on demand.

The Question of Security.

You said you would consider something of this sort (the loan form) a better security than un-called capital if you could command the money at any moment. Would you consider that (the loan form) (Continued on next Column.)

"RUGGER."

CLUB OVERWHELMS NAVY.

LAMBERT'S FOUR TRIES.

Geoffrey Lambert, the speedy Club three-quarter, scored four brilliant tries in the Club-Navy match last evening, which resulted in a 17-5 win for the former.

The match was fast throughout and the standard of play was high. The final selections for the side to play against Shanghai will very probably be announced in a day or two.

house is of the rugged type who can take as much as he can give. The remainder of the bouts promise to be also well worth watching. They are as under:—

Bantamweights: Pte. Pearce, (Somerset) v. O. S. Evans (Kent).
Light-Heavyweights: Pte. Woolley (K.O.S.B.) v. L. S. Irwin (Kent).
Middleweights: Pte. Baugh (Somerset) v. Marine Woolford (Hermes).
Lightweights: Pte. Hume (K.O.S.B.) v. Sto. Harley (Kent).
Lightweights: Cpl. Herston (Somerset) v. O. S. Scott (Hermes).
Bantamweights: Lt. Cpl. Palmer (K.O.S.B.) v. A. B. Rawlings (Hermes).

BOXING CITY HALL.

Saturday, 25th Jan.

at 9.15 p.m.

A Series of Selected Six Round Contests Between the Navy and Army under I.S.B.A. Rules

BANTAMWEIGHT

Pte. Pierce v. O. S. Evans

S.L.L. v. H.M.S. Kent

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

Pte. Woolley v. L. S. Irwin

K.O.S.B. v. H.M.S. Kent

MIDDLEWEIGHT

Pte. Baugh v. Marine Woolford

S.L.L. v. H.M.S. Hermes

LIGHTWEIGHT

Pte. Hume v. Stoker Harley

K.O.S.B. v. H.M.S. Kent

WELTERWEIGHT

Lt. Woodhouse v. A. B. Trimming

S.L.L. v. H.M.S. Hermes

LIGHTWEIGHT

Corpl. Herston v. O. S. Scott

S.L.L. v. H.M.S. Hermes

MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST

Lt. C. G. H. Christian v. A. B. Ewin

H. A. v. H.M.S. Kent

Ex-I.S.B.A. Ex-Middleweight

Middleweight Champion of the Colony

Booking at MOUTRIE'S—

MEMBERS: Thursday, 23rd January.

GENERAL PUBLIC: Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th January.

PRICES:—

Ringside \$5.00

Others \$3.00 & \$1.00

a good security as an auditor?—I would not take that form as a legal document until I have submitted it to my legal adviser. If he said it was a legal document I would certainly certify that.

Let us say it is good in law. Would you not want something else as security?—Well, you must remember that these are taken out by people who already have subscribed for shares.

Mr. Fitzroy asked why witness preferred the loan form to the un-called capital, seeing that the firm lost the right of forfeiture and part with money. Witness replied that there was a still a lien on the shares, and further the transfer to loan account was better security. Mr. Fitzroy must remember that the person borrowing money paid it back simultaneously to the firm, and at the same time became liable for the full amount of his loan on demand.

In reply to another question, witness said he did not think it was proper for a company to apply for and pay for its own shares with its own money. He did not think that as an auditor he would have allowed that without questions.

Why Fill in the Forms?

Foreman of the Jury: Can you see any reason why shareholders should have been asked to fill in these forms at all?—No, I cannot. Certain things might have existed of which I know nothing.

At one time, applicants were asked to pay 5 per cent. and a little later they were asked to pay another 5 per cent. Apparently there was need of ready cash at the time. The second call was made, but instead of actual cash being called, they were allowed to fill in promissory notes. Can you tell me as an expert why this was done?—I can't answer the question. That is an internal matter for the bank. I can only speak in a general manner.

Mr. Justice Wood (referring to the statutory report): Can you suggest how you might have drawn up that report?

Witness: I might have added a rider to this effect: That in the amount included in the \$878,750, a portion was paid for by loans made to shareholders, for which personal security has been given.

Mr. Udy added that he had in mind, of course, that the whole transaction was a transfer from capital to loan account, and he treated them as fully paid-up shares. He would have added the rider he mentioned if the idea had occurred to him.

After Mr. Udy's evidence counsel for the Crown, Mr. Fitzroy, together with Mr. Brewer, made their submissions on points of law in connection with the case, the jury having left the Court in accordance with the Judge's suggestion.

The case will be continued this morning at 10.30.



Haig
SCOTCH WHISKY

JOHN HAIG & Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
MARINCH, SCOTLAND.

Consumers are requested to see that every bottle of John Haig Gold Label Whisky as supplied by us bears the foot label thus: "Gande Price & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Hong Kong."

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

St. George's Building, Ice House Street,

Tel. C. 135.

HONG KONG.

THE RACES.

TO HOLDERS OF NEW BOXES.

A gas service has already been laid on to the kitchen at the rear of each private box by this Company. THE REMOVAL TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GAS SUPPLY IS INSUFFICIENT AND THAT WE ARE OUT OF STOCK OF SUITABLE APPARATUS IS ENTIRELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF COOKERS, HOT-PLATES, GRILLERS, BOILERS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE AND WE GUARANTEE AN ENTIRELY ADEQUATE GAS SUPPLY IN EVERY CASE.

Kindly let us have particulars of your requirements as early as possible.

THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

(Central Showroom—Ice House Street)

West Point Works.

21/1/30.

[6939]

STAR

Money and Markets

CANTON RAW SILK MARKET.

REPORT WEEK ENDING
JANUARY 21.

A small but steady demand from Lyons for high grade silks has continued during the past week. Prices for these grades are firm without having appreciated.

Demand from New York remains very dull and some holders have been offering 14/16 N.S. Cracks at lower rates.

The higher exchange rates at the close check business with Lyons.

Closing quotations are:
\$910 for 14/16 N.S. Crack.
\$860 for 20/22 N.S. Ex Ex A.
\$940 for 13/15 O.S. Best 1.

U.S. BUILDING HUSTLE.

TREMENDOUS FIGURES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.
Mr. R. P. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce, has informed President Hoover that he expects public and private construction work in 1930 representing a total expenditure of about \$810,000,000.

Approximately \$87,000,000,000 of this sum will be spent in public building and maintenance and public utility construction, this figure constituting a record in American history.

The plans represent the country's answer to President Hoover's appeal for a special effort for the continuance of national prosperity.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

BIG AMALGAMATION PROSPECT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.
The owners of a number of the Bombay cotton mills are considering a proposal for a big scale amalgamation.

If the plan goes through, some of the biggest mills will be under single control, competition between the mills thus being eliminated.

It is understood that the plan is designed to embrace those factories producing similar fabrics, while it is stated that the Imperial Bank of India has agreed to assist the combine.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 21.

Paris	123.91
New York	4.86 23/32
Brussels	34.955
Geneva	25.195
Amsterdam	12.101
Milan	92.975
Berlin	92.97
Stockholm	13.135
Copenhagen	13.105
Oulu	18.215
Vienna	34.015
Prague	164
Helsingfors	163
Madrid	37.775
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	618
Rio	5-15/32
Buenos Aires	45 1/16
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/0 1/2
Hong Kong	1/7
Yokohama	2/0 7/16
Silver (spot)	21
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

A RUNAWAY FROM HOUSE OF DETENTION.

NOT DRUNK AND FORGOT TO RETURN.

A native of British North Borneo was brought before Mr. Grantham at Central Magistracy yesterday charged with running away from the House of Detention.

The police stated that the man absented himself after being committed to the House of Detention. He was arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, after which he was sent back to the House.

Shortly afterwards arrangements were being made to repatriate him, when he again disappeared. On January 16 he gave himself up to the police in a sick and destitute state, and had to be detained in hospital until Tuesday.

In reply to the Magistrate as to why he persisted in running away after being convicted, accused said he had been drinking too much, and forgot to return. The following night he went to Canton.

Accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and it was stated by the police that they would again try to get the Government to send prisoner to his native land.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Market essay.

Business done 9,043,020 shares.

New York, Jan. 16.

Jan. Jan.

15 16

39 41

125 1/2 124 1/2

87 86 1/2

73 1/2 74 1/2

220 220 1/2

207 1/2 206 1/2

95 96 1/2

73 1/2 70 1/2

38 36 1/2

118 1/2 118 1/2

97 1/2 96 1/2

80 1/2 80 1/2

107 1/2 108 1/2

69 1/2 68 1/2

85 1/2 85 1/2

118 1/2 117 1/2

35 1/2 34 1/2

29 1/2 28 1/2

77 1/2 77 1/2

29 1/2 27 1/2

82 1/2 82 1/2

100 1/2 100 1/2

23 1/2 23 1/2

91 1/2 90 1/2

28 1/2 27 1/2

71 1/2 71 1/2

80 1/2 80 1/2

114 1/2 112 1/2

178 1/2 180 1/2

85 1/2 84 1/2

59 1/2 59 1/2

22 1/2 22 1/2

247 1/2 248 1/2

48 1/2 47 1/2

30 1/2 30 1/2

91 1/2 89 1/2

44 1/2 44 1/2

Unq. 42 1/2

63 1/2 63 1/2

54 1/2 54 1/2

Unq. 93 1/2

Unq. 94 1/2

Unq. 95 1/2

Unq. 96 1/2

Unq. 97 1/2

Unq. 98 1/2

Unq. 99 1/2

Unq. 100 1/2

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Unq. 138 1/2

Unq. 139 1/2

Unq. 140 1/2

Unq. 141 1/2

Unq. 142 1/2

Unq. 143 1/2

Unq. 144 1/2

Unq. 145 1/2

STOCKBROKERS AT LAW.

SHANGHAI CLAIM ARISING FROM DECEMBER SETTLEMENT.

MR. SHIBBETH'S UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

Before Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, last week, Mr. Victor Gensburger brought action against Mr. Meyer Shibbeth for Tls. 2,500, this sum being the difference on two share contracts concerning the purchase of 500 Ewo shares at Tls. 23.60 (Tls. 11,800) and another 500 Ewo shares at Tls. 18.00 (Tls. 9,000) due by defendant to plaintiff.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiff, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and said the writ was a specially endorsed one. Counsel produced an affidavit by Mr. Gensburger in which he set forth his claim and said that defendant had no defence to the action. He, therefore, applied for judgment with costs.

Defendant said the claim was in connection with the December Settlement. He had to receive Tls. 30,000 from a Mr. D. B. Judah and so he applied for a stay of execution. Mr. Harris objected on the ground that defendant's claims had nothing to do with the present action.

Questioned by the Judge, defendant replied that he had no defence but he simply wished a stay of execution.

Mr. Harris said there was no reason for defendant's application: if it were granted, it might prevent Mr. Gensburger, if he so wished, from garnishing defendant's possessions for the amount claimed. He was acquainted with the other case and knew that leave to defend would be asked for.

Stay of Execution Wanted.

Defendant asked to make himself clear. In connection with the December Settlement, he had to receive Tls. 30,000 and he had to pay out Tls. 24,000. One broker had failed him to the extent of Tls. 20,000 and this caused him to fail others. It was on account of this that he applied for a stay of execution as he had brought suit against another person.

The Judge questioned whether, in law, he would grant a stay of execution on the ground of misfortune.

Mr. Harris observed that he had no instructions to press for execution though it was possible that his client might wish it. Mr. Gensburger might, indeed, want to make defendant bankrupt, but counsel did not know. The other case would take more than two or three weeks to settle as it concerned a dispute regarding payment. An offer other than cash had been made to defendant, who had refused it.

Defendant replied that the rules of the Stock Exchange were that there should be cash settlements. As something else was tendered, naturally he refused it.

The Judge: "You are in a very unfortunate position, Mr. Shibbeth, but I will have to give judgment for the amount claimed, with costs."

Mr. Harris applied for costs to be assessed at \$500, to which his Honour replied that he preferred costs to be taxed in the ordinary way.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5.25 p.m.—A concert relayed from the Helena May Institute.

PROGRAMME.

1. Trois Preludes..... C. Debussy.
(a) La Fille aux cheveux de lin.
(b) La Cathedrale.
(c) Minstrels.

2. Operatic Arias (in English).
(a) Mimì's Aria (La Bohème).
(b) One Fine Day (Madame Butterfly)..... Puccini.
Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

3. Three Phantasies for Piano and Violin.
R. Schumann.
Madame Bonenfant and Major P. J. MacNair.

4. Songs—
(1) In Exile... Teresa del Riego.
(2) Four Jolly Sailors.
Edward German.
Mr. R. A. Green.

5 "Jardine sous la pluie"
C. Debussy.
Madame Bonenfant.
God Save The King.

6. Experimental relay transmission.
9 p.m.—Chinese programme.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Banks

H.K. Banks \$1,310
Do. (London)
Chartered Banks
Mercantile Bk. "A"
Do. "C"
Bank of East Asia.....

Insurance

Canton Ins. \$715
Underwriters \$1.65
North China T180
Union Ins. \$375
Yangtze Ins. \$80
China Fire \$310
H.K. Fire \$825

Shipping

Douglas \$24
Steamboats \$37
Indos (pref.) \$50
Do. (def.) \$80
Shell Transports \$67 1/8
Water-boat \$23

Mining

Benquet \$4
Kailans \$4
Langkate (comb.) T14 1/2
Do. (single) T1 1/2
Explorations T1 1/2
Shanghai Loans \$13
Rabbs \$20
Tronch Mines \$20

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & W. Wharves \$5.20
Providents \$144
Shanghai Docks T108
New Engineering T7 1/2
Hongkwa T19 1/2

Cotton Mills

Ewos T15.20
Shai. Cens (old) T83
Do. (new) T54
Zong Sings T10

Lands, Hotels and Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels \$12.55
H.K. Lands \$65
Shanghai Lands \$8.55
H.K. Realty \$14.20
Humphreys \$8.55
Chinese Estates \$8.55

Public Utilities

Tramways \$19
Peak Trans. (old) \$11
Do. (new) \$11
Star Ferries \$70
C. Lights (old) \$20
Do. (new) \$70 1/2
H.K. Electric \$70 1/2
Macao do \$2
Sancan Lights \$2
Telephones \$9.60
China Buses \$9.50
Tractions \$9
Do. (pref.) \$9

Industrials

Caldbeck, (ord.) \$2
Macgregor (pref.) \$2
Canton Ice \$2
Cements (comb.) \$14.60
Do. (old) \$11 1/2
Do. (new) \$11 1/2
Ropes \$7 1/2
China Sugars \$2
Malacca Sugars \$2
United Asbestos \$27

Miscellaneous

Dairy Farms \$20
Der A. Wings \$28
Amusements \$1.10
Constructions \$2.25
Lane Crawford \$2.25
Mackintosh \$2
Nanyang Tobacco \$4
Sincere (old) \$104
Do. (new) \$91
Watsons \$11 1/2
Wm. Powells \$2
B. Ind. G.S. Bonds \$1 1/2
H.K. Govt. Loan \$105

Local and Regular Outward Mails.

FOR

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

FROM G.P.O.

FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.

FROM G.P.O.

FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.

Canton ... 7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.

Macao & Tainan ... 7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.

Kongmoon (except Saturdays) ... 6.00 p.m.

Kankong (except Saturdays) ... 6.00 p.m.

Fatshan (By Train) ... 7.15 a.m.

Tai O ... 9.00 a.m.

Tai Po ... 9.00 a.m.

Shumachun ... 9.00 a.m.

Cheungchow ... 12.30 p.m.

Aberdeen ... 8.30 a.m.

Stanley ... 1.00 p.m.

Autan, Pingshan, Santin, Shatin, Shatanok and ... 8.00 p.m.

Batung ... 4.30 p.m.

Namtoo, Shatui & Taiying (Fumda) ... 7.00 p.m.

7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.

7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.

6.00 p.m.

6.00 p.m.

7.15 a.m.

9.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m.

11.0 a.m.

11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.

8.30 a.m.

1.00 p.m.

10.30 a.m.

4.30 p.m.

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NAVAL ASTRONOMER'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

NAVAL MAN TO DEVOTE TIME TO SCIENCE.

[United Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15. Captain Thomas See, naval astronomer, who has become probably the most prominent opponent of the theories advanced by Dr. Albert Einstein, announced to-day that he will retire from naval service on February 10 in order to give his entire time to science. He has been stationed at More Island, in San Francisco Bay, having been a professor of mathematics for the U.S. Navy since 1896. Captain See's researches include work on observation of about 200,000 fixed stars, causes of earthquakes, laws of the formation of the solar system, the cause of sun spots and researches in transcendental geometry and the nature of space. He has been given credit for achieving determination of the depth of the "Milky Way" at several million light-years, which is said to have "expanded the extent of the universe about 1,000 times."

NEW CUSTOMS DUES EXPLAINED.

HOW THE SYSTEM WILL BE APPLIED.

O From an authoritative source, the N.C. Daily News learns that the purpose of the conversion of the basis for collection of Customs duties on imports from abroad from Haikuan to a new gold unit was to protect the position of Customs-secured debts and to avoid serious loss of revenues by reason of the higher cost of gold remittances.

The Chinese Government remits abroad each year approximately \$20,000,000 to meet its obligations. In February 1929, when tariff autonomy became effective, one Shanghai tael could buy 2/7; now, one Shanghai tael can only buy 2/10 which means the Government a loss of 26 per cent.

To correct this situation, a plan has been devised which was made effective in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Finance to the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Two Phases of Change.

In accordance with this plan, the conversion of the standard for collecting Customs duties will be accomplished in two phases. The first, beginning on February 1 and ending March 15 takes as the exchange rate 2/21 which was the average rate for the last quarter of 1929. The second, beginning on March 16 takes 2/7, which was the average rate for January 1929, as the rate of conversion.

This new system will be applied only to specific duties on imports from abroad. It will not affect inter-port duties nor exports. It does not affect *ad valorem* duties, which are expressed in percentages based on gold invoice values.

The following explanation in detail of the working of the new system may be accepted as authoritative:

The Haikuan tael is a hypothetical unit for Customs purposes only. The ratio, at present is Haikuan Tls. 100 equals Shanghai Tls. 111.40.

The new unit has a gold value of Gold \$0.40 or about 30d. On February 1, the Haikuan tael will be taken to be equal to 1.50 of the new unit. At current exchange, the Haikuan tael is worth about Gold \$0.56 or about 35d.

Thus, on February 1, when the first phase of the new system becomes effective, the Haikuan tael will be valued at Gold \$0.60, or about 36d.

Increased Cost of Goods.

This may be further illustrated as follows: Take a commodity worth Shanghai Tls. 100, paying a duty of Haikuan Tls. 10 or Shanghai Tls. 11.14. The amount of duty to be paid on this commodity, between February 1 and March 15, would be about Shanghai Tls. 12. The total cost of the article, value and duty, would be increased from Shanghai Tls. 111.4 to about Shanghai Tls. 122, or less than one per cent.

From March 16, the Haikuan tael will be given a value equivalent to 1.75 of the new unit, that is, \$0.70 or about 35d. The same commodity would be taxed about Shanghai Tls. 14 and the increase would be, for value and duty, from Shanghai Tls. 111.4 to about 144 or a little under three per cent.

These illustrations are based upon the assumption that silver will remain as it is. If the value of silver rises to approach 2/7, the amount of the increase will be proportionately less. So that if 2/7 should be reached, there will be no increase at all.

At present, the average of Customs duty is about 12 per cent. The above illustrations amply indicate that the average increase in cost of goods laid down in Shanghai, at the present rates of exchange, will be approximately one per cent. after February 1 and three per cent. after March 15.

MORE "SLAVERY."

LABOUR CONDITIONS ON U.S. BEET FARMS.

[United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin to-day launched an attack upon labour conditions in the beet sugar industry of the Western States.

He charged that women and children "literally crawl for miles upon their knees in the Western sugar beet fields" in the course of their work.

Replying to this attack, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, one of the large beet sugar States, denied the truth of the charge. Senator Blaine responded that he was unwilling to accept the testimony of one who was financially interested in the industry. To this Senator Smoot replied that he owned only 44 shares of stock in sugar companies. The episode arose in connection with the hearings upon possible changes in the sugar tariff for protection of the domestic sugar industry.

THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

ILLEGAL CONFISCATION TO BE STOPPED.

Interviewed by *Reuter* as to what he meant by "protection of people's property" as the real means to save the present silver slump situation, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, said:—

"In order to save the present economic crisis, we have to stabilize our currency. But the fundamental way to stabilize the currency is to increase the productive power of the people. In order to increase the productive power of the people, we have, on the one hand, to protect and develop the national industries, and on the other, to arouse the interest of the people to invest their capital in industries. Only by this shall we be able to increase our exports and decrease the imports."

"But since the Northern Expedition, taking advantage of the political situation, some of the people's property has been confiscated not by the due process of law. So during the Third Kuomintang Congress held in March, 1929, I introduced a resolution on the Protection of People's Property by law, hoping to restore the social order and to enable the people to carry on their business peacefully. The resolution introduced by me read briefly as follows:—

"Since the completion of the Revolution, the Communists, in the name of exterminating corrupt officials, etc., endanger the property of middle and small class capitalists by confiscating it illegally, thus the social peace is disturbed and the development of industries is curtailed."

"My resolution was adopted by the Congress, and on April 20, the National Government issued a Mandate which read as follows:—

"The principle of protection of people's rights is universally recognized. During the beginning of the period of political tutelage, this principle must be more strictly enforced. The liberty and property of any individual or group, within the jurisdiction of China, should not be illegally violated. Disobedience to this law will be severely punished. Let this be obeyed by all."

"The Legislative Yuan was ordered to make out such details. Mr. Chiao Yi Tang, a member of the Yuan, drafted a set of laws, and I was asked to endorse them, and place them before the Central Standing Committee, which I did. These laws are now under consideration and will soon be promulgated. As a whole, the property of the people is equivalent to the property of the Nation. If the people's property is not protected, no nation can make any progress. So, to extend protection to people's property rights automatically solves the present economic situation."

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

FEWER IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN SETTLERS FROM BRITAIN.

[United Press.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 24. In the first seven months of the current fiscal year, April 1 to October 31, 1929, British immigration to Canada totalled 55,167, an increase of 7,777 over the total for the corresponding period last year; immigration from the United States was 23,036, an increase of 1,644; from Northwestern Europe 13,219, an increase of 976; and of all other races 27,730, a decrease of 13,018. The total immigration in the seven months under review was 129,164, compared with 131,754 for the same period last year, a decrease of 2,600, or 2 per cent. These figures have been issued by the Canadian Government Information Bureau.

Immigration in October of last year was 8,817, an increase of 776 over October, 1928, or 10 per cent. Of the total, 3,386 were British, 2,329 from the United States; 1,398 from Northwestern Europe; 1,774 of other races. Since April 1, up to October 31 of last year, 20,083 Canadians who went to the United States, intending to reside there permanently, have returned to the Dominion to remain. These are not included in the immigration returns.

THE KANSU FAMINE REPORT.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. Mr. B. O. Lively, national director of the China International Famine Relief Commission commented last week on the story brought from the Kansu famine area to Peking by Mr. Grover Clark, now employed by the commission and formerly editor of the *Peking Leader*.

He declared that conditions as reported are not in the least exaggerated, but the report is rather a moderate statement of fact.

"We are broadcasting a new appeal to America and will rush money to China," continued Mr. Lively. "The famine is due entirely to drought. No fighting is possible there."

"If we had one automobile road into Kansu we could save the lives of hundreds of thousands of people."

STRANGE AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

AVIATOR DROWNED.

[United Press.]

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Jan. 15. Lieut. J. G. Waters of the Battle Fleet air squadron met death today in an unusual accident. An aeroplane, which he was piloting, circled about the carrier *Saratoga* and prepared to make a landing on the regular deck provided for this purpose.

Lieutenant Waters erred in judgment, however, and failed to come down quickly enough. His wheels did not touch until he was well down the runway and the plane overshot, going over the side and into the water.

The machine sank immediately and Lieutenant Waters, evidently failing to unfasten his safety belt or possibly otherwise trapped, failed to come to the surface.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived at Hong Kong from Shanghai by the s.s. *Antenor* on January 21:— Col. Hayley Bell, Mr. L. C. Chen, Mr. C. H. Cheng, Mr. C. A. Crosswell, Mr. R. F. Cave, Mr. A. J. Davidson, Mr. Gaertner, Mr. Hebb, Mr. R. E. Haeffely, Mr. K. Hiragama, Mr. H. Hobden, Mrs. J. G. Hline, Mr. J. Y. Jen, Mr. Kornatz, Mr. Y. P. Kan, Mr. Kan, Lady Lamson, Mr. T. K. Lin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lee and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. S. M. Mayes and two children, Mr. H. P. Man, Mr. and Mrs. Needham and two children, Mr. E. M. Oliveira, Mr. Pirie, Mr. C. S. Benbow-Rowe, Mr. S. C. Soong, Mr. P. Y. Tung, Mr. Tsitui, Dr. J. Y. Woo, Mr. Y. S. Wu, Mr. M. J. White, Mr. R. L. Wyllie, and Master G. Lamson.

Departures.

The following passengers left here for the United Kingdom via ports by the s.s. *Antenor* on January 22:— Mrs. V. Alport, Mrs. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Chalkley, Mrs. J. H. Crocker, Mrs. A. W. Dixon, Mrs. Farrant, Miss D. G. Foster, Mr. R. E. Green-smith, Capt. and Mrs. Gowing, Mr. and Mrs. Gabbott and infant, Mr. F. Huang, Mrs. A. Haywood and infant, Mr. O. L. Ibert, Mrs. C. Miller, Mr. R. E. Phillips, Mr. H. H. Reed, Mr. R. F. Scott, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. H. Willmott, Mr. F. Barrington Deacon, Mrs. D. D. Forbes, Miss D. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Aston, Mrs. A. Ritchie, Master E. W. Ritchie, Mrs. A. Mills, Miss E. Mills, Miss Vallance, Miss I. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Butler, Mrs. T. G. Bennett and child, Mr. Tan Gin Ann, Dr. C. P. Cheah, Dr. H. K. Pang, Mr. H. A. Thompson, Mr. B. K. van der Woude, and Mr. A. C. Savage.

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Pres. Adams, Sun., Jan. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Johnson, Sun., Feb. 23, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison, Sun., Feb. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Fillmore, Sun., Mar. 9, 8 a.m.

To Manila
Pres. Jefferson, Jan. 29, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln, Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, Feb. 1, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland, Feb. 18, 6 p.m.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISAROEIA	AMOI	26th Jan.	28th Jan.	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	S'hai. & AMOI	2nd Feb.	Noon	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAJA
TJILEBOET	AMOI	9th Feb.	11th Feb.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	S'hai. & AMOI	16th Feb.	18th Feb.	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAJA
TJISALAK	AMOI	23rd Feb.	25th Feb.	BATAVIA
TJIBADAK	S'hai. & AMOI	2nd Mar.	4th Mar.	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAJA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	In Port	23rd Jan.	AMOI & S'hai.
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAXARASAR	1st Feb.	3rd Feb.	SWATOW & AMOI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	8th Feb.	10th Feb.	AMOI & S'hai.
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAXARASAR	15th Feb.	17th Feb.	SWATOW & AMOI
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	19th Feb.	21st Feb.	AMOI & S'hai.
TJISAROEIA	JAVA, MAXARASAR	1st Mar.	3rd Mar.	SWATOW & AMOI

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M.S. "BURGENLAND" (1)	Genoa, Alicante, Rotterdam, Hamburg	11 Feb.
M.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg	25 Feb.
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa, Barcelona, Rotterdam, Hamburg	14 Mar.

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

VESSEL.	FROM	DUE HONG KONG.
M.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" (1)	Genoa	27 January
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa	8 February
M.S. "RAMSES" (1)	Genoa	16 February
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (2)	Genoa	27 February
M.S. "DUISBURG" (1)	Genoa	3 March

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M.V. "REMO"	Sails hence on/about the 4th Feb.
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M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on/about the 4th Mar.

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Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

AMOI.

Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 28.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 6.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Tjilalak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 16.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 20.

ANTWERP.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 28.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Nellere, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Changto, B. & S., Feb. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

BALTIQ PORTS.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

BALTIMORE.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.

BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 20.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 26.
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.
Kaying, B. & S., Feb. 4.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Feb. 9.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.

BOMBAY.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Kiddereport P. & O., Feb. 19.

BREMEN.

Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

BRINDISI.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

CALCUTTA.

Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.

CEBU.

Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Feb. 2.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 6.

CHEFOO.

Chenan, B. & S., Jan. 22.
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

COLOMBO.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Kiddereport P. & O., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

COPENHAGEN.

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

DALNY.

Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 23.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Tean, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Liangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.

DUTCH PORTS.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 28.

GENOA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 30.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Delagos Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

GLASGOW.

Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 29.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Chusan, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Haiyang, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Canton, M.M., Jan. 27.
Tonkin, M.M., Jan. 23.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 13.

HAMBURG.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

HAVRE.

Bellerophon, B. F., Feb. 9.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

HONOLULU.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

LOILO.

Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Feb. 2.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 6.

JAPAN PORTS.

Ixon, B.F., Jan. 23.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 23.
Suisang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 27.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 28.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 30.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Kansagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 1.
Keemun, B.F., Feb. 4.
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 6.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 6.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.
Vogland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.
Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 9.
Katsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Thoresen, M.M., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Tyndareus, B.F., Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 17.
Col. di Lava, Dodwell's, Feb. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

JAVA PORTS.

Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 28.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 11.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 18.

LISBON.

Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

LIVERPOOL.

Bellerophon, B.F., Feb. 9.
Delagos Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.

LONDON.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
City of Kimberley, Bank, Feb. 14.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.

LOS ANGELES.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.

MANILA.

Iowa, S.S.S., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.
G'den Dragon, S.S.S., Jan. 30.
Nellere, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 1.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Feb. 3.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Feb. 4.
California, S.S.S., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Changto, B. & S., Feb. 19.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

MARSEILLES.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 30.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Delagos Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 17.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 18.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

NAPLES.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

City of Kobe, Bank, Jan. 23.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Feb. 1.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Feb. 13.
Springbank, Bank, Feb. 15.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.

NORTH CHINA.

Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.

OSLO.

Panama, Manners, Jan. 22.

PANAMA.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 1.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.

PENANG.

Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 8.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Kiddereport P. & O., Feb. 19.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

PORTLAND.

Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.

RANGOON.

Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.

SAIGON.

Haiyang, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's, Jan. 28.
Nellere, E. & A., Jan. 31.
Hiasang, Jardine's, Feb. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Jan. 25.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Illinois, S.S.S., Feb. 1.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Java, Manners, Feb. 11.

SEATTLE.

Ixon, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Bonnevill, Thoresen's, Feb. 8.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Tyndareus, B.F., Feb. 15.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.

SHANGHAI.

Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Jan. 23.
Khiva, P. & O., Jan. 24.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Jan. 25.
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 28.
Albert Voegler, Jelsen, Jan. 27.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Jan. 28.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Jan. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 28/29.
Soochow, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Jan. 29.
Kwangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.
Tean, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Jan. 30.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 30.

SHANGHAI.-(Continued).

Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Macedonia, P. & O., Jan. 31.
Takliwa, B.I., Jan. 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 2.
Chakung, Jardine's, Feb. 2.
Keemun, B.F., Feb. 4.
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 4.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Feb. 5.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Linan, B. & S., Feb. 8.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Feb. 8.
Benares, Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Asia, Manners, Feb. 8.
Vogland, Jelsen, Feb. 8.
Alipore, P. & O., Feb. 9.
Liangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Aeneas, B.F., Feb. 11.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 12.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Menelaus, B.F., Feb. 17.
Col. di Lava, Dodwell's, Feb. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 20.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 22.

SINGAPORE.

Kumsang, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 23.
Jeppore, P. & O., Jan. 25.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Jan. 28.
Sphinx, M.M., Jan. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Ermland, Jelsen, Jan. 29.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Jan. 29.
Aller, Melchers, Jan. 31.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 1.
Mantua, P. & O., Feb. 1.
Achilles, B.F., Feb. 4.
Coblentz, Melchers, Feb. 8.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Talma, B.I., Feb. 8.
Antung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Feb. 9.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Feb. 11.
General Metzinger, M.M., Feb. 11.
Java, Manners, Feb. 11.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Feb. 12.
Hosang, Jardine's, Feb. 13.
Shirala, B.I., Feb. 13.
Karmala, P. & O., Feb. 15.
Hector, B.F., Feb. 19.
Kiddereport P. & O., Feb. 19.
Mentor, B.F., Feb. 20.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Schlesien, Melchers, Feb. 24.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.

SWATOW.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Haiyang, Douglas, Jan. 24.
Hellas, Thoresen, Jan. 26.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 28.
Haining, Douglas, Jan. 28.
Soochow, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Kwangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 1.
Chakung, Jardine's, Feb. 2.
Helios, Thoresen, Feb. 2.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Feb. 3.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Feb. 5.
Linan, B. & S., Feb. 6.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Feb. 9.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Tjilalak, J.C.J.L., Feb. 16.

TIENTSIN.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, Jan. 24.
Franken, Melchers, Jan. 25.
Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.
Fulda, Melchers, Feb. 11.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Hilda, Dodwell's, Jan. 25.
Remo, Dodwell's, Feb. 4.

TSINGTAO.

Szechuen, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Jan. 28.
Soochow, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kwangsang, Jardine's, Jan. 29.
Chakung, Jardine's, Feb. 2.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Feb. 5.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 9.

VANCOUVER, E.O.

Ixon, B.F., Jan. 23.
Bonnevill, Thoresen's, Feb. 8.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Patagonier, Bank, Feb. 12.
Tyndareus, B.F., Feb. 15.

VICTORIA, R.O.

Ixon, B.F., Jan. 23.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Feb. 4.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Feb. 12.
Tyndareus, B.F., Feb. 15.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Feb. 18.

VLADIVOSTOK.

Agra, Gilman's, Jan. 22.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Jan. 31.
Glenahiel, Jardine's, Feb. 12.

WELLINGTON.

Huichow, B. & S., Feb. 10.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Europe Feb. 11.
Achilles due from Japan Feb. 4.
Agra due from Shanghai Feb. 26.
Albert Voegler due from Europe Jan. 27.
Alipore due from Japan Feb. 8.
Aller due from Shanghai Jan. 31.
Andre Lebon due from Shanghai Feb. 24.
Asama Maru due from Japan Feb. 24.
Asia due from Europe Feb. 8.
Atago Maru due from Shanghai Jan. 31.
Benares due from Europe Feb. 7.
Bengal Maru due from Japan Jan. 30.
Bingo Maru due from Japan Feb. 4.
Bronxville due from Pacific Coast Feb. 13.
Burgeland due from Japan Feb. 11.

Calcutta Maru due from Singapore Feb. 7.
Changto due from Australia Feb. 7.
Chenoneaux due from Europe Feb. 23.
Cingalese Prince due from New York Jan. 30.
City of Kobe arrived from Europe Jan. 29.
City of Salisbury due from New York Jan. 29.
City of Tokio due from New York Feb. 12.
Coblentz due from Japan Feb. 7.
Col. Di Lana, due from Europe Feb. 17.
Daviken arrived from Sandakan Jan. 20.
Delagos Maru due from Japan Feb. 9.
Demodocus due from Europe Jan. 26.
Duchessa d'Aosta due from Japan Feb. 91.
Empress of Asia due from Japan Feb. 2.
Emp. of Australia due from Bombay Feb. 14.
Emp. of Canada arrived from Yokohama Jan. 22.
Ermland due from Shanghai Jan. 28.
Esquillo due from Europe Jan. 29.
Euryppus due from Europe Feb. 28.
Franken due from Europe Jan. 28/29.
Fulda due from Europe Feb. 11.
General Metzinger due from Shanghai Feb. 11.
Glenamoy due from Japan Feb. 11.
Glenapp due from Europe Jan. 30.
Glenahiel due from Europe Feb. 14.
Hakozaki Maru due from Shanghai Jan. 24.
Hakusan Maru due from Singapore Feb. 7.
Hector due from Japan Feb. 18.
Hilda due from Shanghai Jan. 24.
Java due from Shanghai Feb. 17.
Jeppore due from Shanghai Jan. 24.

Kaga Maru due from Japan Feb. 18.
Kako Maru due from Singapore Feb. 17.
Kalyan due from Europe Feb. 14.
Kako Maru due from Singapore Feb. 17.
Karmala due from Japan Feb. 14.
Kashmir due from Singapore Jan. 27.
Keemun due from Europe Feb. 3.
Kiddereport due from Japan Feb. 18.
Kuma Maru due from Singapore Feb. 12.
Laomedon arrived from Europe Jan. 22.
Lyons Maru due from Singapore Jan. 25.
Macedonia due from Europe Jan. 30.
Main due from Europe Feb. 22.
Mantua due from Japan Feb. 1.
Menelaus due from Europe Feb. 4.
Menelaus due from Europe Feb. 16.
Mirzapore arrived from Shanghai Jan. 22.
Montevideo Maru arrived from Japan Jan. 21.
Muensterland due from Europe Feb. 27.
Nanking due from Europe Mar. 7.

Nellere due from Japan Jan. 30.
Onafu due from Europe Mar. 4.
Patagonier due from Singapore Feb. 11.
Panama arrived from Shanghai Jan. 22.
Penang Maru due from Singapore Jan. 27.
Patagonier due from New York Feb. 11.
Pres. Adams due from Shanghai Jan. 25.
Pres. Grant due from Shanghai Jan. 31.
Pres. Jefferson due

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEXT SAILINGS

To MANILA	To THE PACIFIC COAST
E/ASIA 5 P.M., Feb. 3rd	E/RUSSIA...NOON, Feb. 12th
E/CANADA 5 P.M., Mar. 9th	E/ASIA.....March 5th

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KOREA MARU Thursday, 6th Feb.
SHINYU MARU Wednesday, 19th Feb.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
SIBERIA MARU Tuesday, 23rd Jan.
SIBERIA MARU Wednesday, 12th Feb.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
HAKUSAN MARU Saturday, 25th Jan.
HAKUSAN MARU Saturday, 8th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KAGA MARU Wednesday, 19th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
YAMAGATA MARU Tuesday, 23rd Jan.
BENGAL MARU Friday, 31st Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BORUYO MARU Monday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
BINGO MARU Wednesday, 5th Feb.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.
ATAGO MARU Saturday, 1st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &
Marseilles.
DELAGOA MARU Monday, 17th Feb.

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Raagoon.
OBYLON MARU Wednesday, 29th Jan.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
LYONS MARU Monday, 27th Jan.
SADCO MARU Thursday, 30th Jan.
KANAGAWA MARU (Mojji direct) Friday, 31st Jan.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 14,400 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
29,000 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Kum Sang, Japan	365	584
Chenan, Canton	—	502
Mau Sang, Singapore	—	—
Sandakan, 3,100	—	—
Chusan, Shanghai	—	—
Swatow	250	202
—	3,715	1,238
American	—	—
Tacoma, Kobe	360	432
Iowa, Kobe	1,707	2,350
—	2,007	2,982
Danish	—	—
Panama, Shanghai	—	5,100
—	—	5,100
German	—	—
Augsburg, Yokohama	—	7,488
—	—	7,488
Dutch	—	—
Tjisondari, Sourabaya	1,788	5,527
Van Heutsz, Belawan	610	39
—	2,398	5,966
Norwegian	—	—
Harvot, Haiphong	1,000	900
Pronto, Bangkok	2,136	—
—	3,136	900
Japanese	—	—
Aki Maru, Yokohama	303	1,602
Montevideo Maru, Kobe	172	1,452
Nagato Maru, Osaka	982	822
Kuramasan Maru, Samarinda	1,033	1,297
—	1,772	3,173
Chinese	—	—
Tai Lee, Swatow	1,400	200
—	1,400	200
Total	14,488	29,007

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

CLEARING WITHOUT PERMIT.

HEAVY FINE.

The engineer of the motor schooner Mong On No. 2, of Chui Chow, was before the Marine Magistrate on the charge of leaving the Harbour of Victoria without first obtaining a clearance permit.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and saying that it was a very serious offence his Worship inflicted a fine of \$200, or three months.

SIX DAYS AGROUND!

After being fast on the second bar near Wuchow for six days, the Tai Hing returned to the Colony on Tuesday night, and left again for Wuchow last night.

It will be recalled that the Tai Hing was one of the three vessels which grounded off Wuchow last week. When interviewed, one of the officers said that the water was very low, and had it not been for the fact that she struck a bank, the vessel could have been refloated at high water. As it was, the vessel took 11 days over the trip to and from Wuchow, instead of the usual five.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Tjisondari (Dutch) Sourabaya	311
Van Heutsz (Dutch) Belawan	1,704
Pronto (Norwegian) Bangkok	2,136
Sungshan Maru (Jap.) Canton	19
Total	2,061

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Aki Maru, Agra, Montevideo Maru; Jardine Matheson's Kwong Sang; O.S.K.; Menado Maru, Hozan Maru; Douglas Lapraik; Haiyang; Chiu On; Hydrangea.

Docks:—Kowloon: Wai Shing, Hong Peng, Lung Shan, Cua Cum, Heiching, Kach Tray, Chip Shing, Bokoy Maru, Emp. of Russia, Venezia, S. Berminado; Taikeo; H.M.S. Kent, Ixion, King Yuan, Sun Chau; Cosmopolitan; Ribiera. Buys:—A1 Mirzapore, A2 Tjisondari, A3 Hakozaki Maru, A4 Korea Maru, A5 Bokoy Maru, A6 Iyo Maru, B7 Kumsang, A8 Tacoma Maru, B9 Chenan, A10 Tenyo Maru, B11 Huichow, B13 Kiangchow, C15 Yuan Shun, C17 Toyo Maru No. 5, C19 Tai Lee, B21 Seistan, B24 Nagato Maru, A25 Panama, A26 Van Heutsz, A27 Augsburg, A28 City of Kobe, B34 Kiangsu, C35 Chung Kong, B36 Tanaka Maru, B38 Heikou, C39 Helia, C40 Chengdu, C41 New Mathilde, C42 Shun Lee, C43 Dux, C44 Sungshan Maru, C45 Pronto, C46 Harvot, B40 Zurichmoor, B31 Sunland, A32 Ixion.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—
Basin:—Tamar, Bruce, Iroquois, West Wall, Herald, Berwick.
In Dock:—Seraph, Moorhen, Taikoo, Kent.
No. 7 Buoy:—Marazion.
Foreign Men of War:—Portuguese gunboat Patria.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd January

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	23rd Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm, & A'w'p
"MAINTU"	10,942	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th Feb.	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm, & A'w'p.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	5,355	8th Mar. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm, & A'w'p.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm, & A'w'p.
"ALIPORE"	5,373	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,919	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,980	25th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm, & A'w'p.
"MANTUA"	10,946	14th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,135	31st May [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm, & A'w'p.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th Jun.	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,901	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th July	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	18th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SHIRALA"	7,941	13th Feb.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	23rd Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	27th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	14th Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	9,949	28th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Apr.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"NELLORE"	6,853	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANIDA"	9,956	28th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Sydney and Melbourne

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as inducement.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

FAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KASHMIR"	5,355	18th Jan., 6 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	31st Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	4th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	6th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ALIPORE"	5,373	9th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	17th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,919	25th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	9,949	7th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	11th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,980	28th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,135	6th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	11th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	26th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th May	do.
"RANPURA"	10,901	23rd May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,980	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yama.
"KASHMIR"	5,355	1st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	15th Aug.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	29th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	16th Sept.	do.
"ALIPORE"	5,373	19th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Oct.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,919	7th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANCHI"	10,650	5th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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m.v.	From	Destination
"AGRA"	28th Feb.	Shanghai, Japan Ports and Vladivostok.
"SUMATRA"	29th March	Loading about
"BENABES"	7th Feb.	do.
"SUMATRA"	24th Feb.	do.
"NANKING"	7th March	do.

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